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Sightseeing Ban on Cape; Change Made in Air Staff; Finland Ratifies Armistice

The World's Day—September 23, 1944

Bay State: Sightseers Barred From Cape Cod

Sightseers will be barred from hurricane-torn Cape Cod again this week end. Guards will be posted at both bridges across the Canal, and visitors will be required to present evidence of property ownership. [Page 3.]

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, today announced his resignation, effective Oct. 14. Walker Mason, of Providence, R. I., was promoted from Chief Deputy Director to be successor to Mr. Wheeler.

Mileage, rather than accident experience by zones, may be the basis on which Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance rates will be computed, it was indicated today at the Registry of Motor Vehicles. [Page 7.]

Millions of blue ration tokens already have been turned in to grocers by New England housewives, with only a week to go before their use will be discontinued, the Regional Office of Price Administration reported today. Blue tokens have completed their war job, and will be invalidated next Saturday, Sept. 30.

Washington: Air Staff Chief Gets Overseas Post

The War Department announced Brig. Gen. William W. Welsh has been appointed Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Training in the Army Air Forces, succeeding Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, who has been given an undisclosed overseas assignment.

After testifying before the Army's Pearl Harbor Investigating Board, Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, who was acting chief of the War Plans Division of the General Staff at the time of the Japanese attack, will return to his command of the Fifth Corps, a unit of the First Army now fighting in Germany, the War Department announced.

Europe: Finnish Parliament Ratifies Armistice

The Finnish Parliament unanimously passed the bill ratifying the terms of the Soviet-Finnish armistice at the final reading, the Finnish Radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

A Soviet delegation has arrived in Italy for a survey of Italian labor at the invitation of the General Italian Labor Confederation. Representatives of British and American trade unions recently completed a similar survey.

Greek Partisans, according to Turkish radio dispatches, are reported marching toward Athens though their present location is not given. The Germans are reported evacuating southern Greece.

Russians in Romania have arrested 11 representatives of German, Hungarian, and Italian Fascist missions in Romania, including several German generals, the Soviet radio reported. They are in addition to the representatives of the German command in Romania whose arrest by Soviet troops was announced Tuesday.

Belgium expects to be the first liberated country to re-establish constitutional government. Premier Pierlot's cabinet in exile was reported to have resigned. Prince Regent Charles is expected to form a new Government, representative of those who have lived in Belgium during the occupation.

Allied policy for German occupation was outlined in a Supreme Headquarters announcement abrogating race and religious discrimination laws and fixing initial occupation regulations. [Page 9.]

Rubber will be discussed by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. Aneta, Dutch agency, said the conference would be informal.

Civilian businessmen—American, British and others alike—have been banned from the military "forward zone." Allied headquarters declared, adding that a "thorough investigation" will be made of assertions the ban has been violated.

National: Texas to Certify Democrat Electors

The Texas Supreme Court directed Secretary of State Sidney Latham to certify the names of pro-Roosevelt Democratic presidential electors for printing on the general election ballot in November.

Because bicycles on hand and scheduled for production are too scarce to trouble about rationing them, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles has announced that they will no longer be rationed.

Protesting against the refusal of the Dravo Corporation at Wilmington, Del., to recognize a committee of six as a bargaining agent, 100 foremen did not report for work and all production was suspended. Announcement by the Director of Industrial Relations for Dravo said the committee would be recognized as soon as it was certified by the National Labor Relations Board.

A prayer by the Spokane Air Deport chaplain will be the only break in routine on Victory-in-Europe Day as the 8,000 employees at the Spokane Air Service Command pledged to remain on the job the day Germany collapses.

Abandonment of all beef rationing was recommended by state agricultural heads representing 11 western states at a conference in Portland, Ore., to promote interstate trade among farmers.

Mexico: Pdilla Slated to Become Envoy to U. S.

According to the Mexican newspaper, El Universal Grafico, which quotes "diplomatic and political sources," Secretary of Foreign Relations Ezequiel Pdilla is slated to succeed Gen. Francisco Castillo Najera as Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Chivalry Rises to Surface In Heat of Arnhem Battle

By Alan Wood
Representing the Combined American Press

WITH AIR-BORNE TROOPS IN THE ARNHEM AREA, Sept. 22, 5 p. m. (12 noon E. W. T.) (AP)—The British Second Army already has linked up with one isolated air-borne force here and is getting nearer and nearer to where we are.

Many of the shells overhead from the Second Army guns are landing on the Germans behind us. In the front is something which we hope is their armored cars firing.

After a pleasant, sunny afternoon, it has grown noisier again, with a persistent German gun shelling us up and down.

The Germans still are fighting desperately enough, and one sergeant had to move out of his house 400 yards away. Last night he found himself in one corner of a room with bullets coming in one

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, September 23, 1944

Art, Music and Theater	14
Boston and New England News	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Education Page	11
Financial Pages	16, 17
Radio Timetable	7
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetables	6
The Home Forum	12
Correct Impressions (With Russian Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	2
Your Garden Column	3
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	6
Classified	15
Restaurants (grouped)	15
Schools (grouped)	11
Weekly Magazine Section	
New Press, New Light in France	3
Fun of the Forces	4
They Found America "Just Swell"	5
Big Trees Ahoy!	7
Fashions Resolve to Be Gay	8-9
Features, Books	10-15

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Arlington—Tomorrow.
Cambridge—Tomorrow.
Lynn—Tomorrow.
Rockland—Tomorrow.
Sharon—Tomorrow.
Wellesley—Tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

Clear

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

World Move Sought For Free Religion

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 23

President Roosevelt has expressed interest in a suggestion that world religious leaders be invited to a conference to determine how the religious phase of the Four Freedoms may be realized "throughout the world."

The suggestion was made in a letter written to the President by the Rev. Dr. Rupert F. Naney, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, Okla., and made public by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma.

The President acknowledged Dr. Naney's letter with a "great deal of interest" and said that as the war progresses, the problem will be "kept constantly in mind."

Larger Funds Await Jobless In Bay State

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Payment of unemployment compensation to the individual war worker in Massachusetts who gets out of a job when Germany is beaten and war production reduced will run nearly as high as in 1940, the last year of substantial lack of work.

This was pointed out here today by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Employment Security, which makes the payments to the unemployed.

The higher benefits that will be available have been made possible by the larger earnings that have come to war workers, and to raising of the maximum payment by the State Legislature a year ago.

Also, most war workers will be able to draw benefits for the maximum period of 20 weeks, Mr. Marshall noted, because employment in war industry has generally been constant, and the necessary credits for 20 weeks' pay if totally unemployed have accumulated.

State Fund

For paying benefits to the unemployed of all types, the State had $192,766,106 on hand Aug. 31 of this year. Mr. Marshall thought the fund adequate for any normal demands.

"Unemployment compensation in the Commonwealth averaged in 1940 the sum of $9.95 a week," he reported. "For the first six months of this year the average stood at $16.62.

"This was for everybody who was out of work and covered by the employment security law, whether engaged in war work or not, and low or high paid.

"The maximum payment allowable under State law is $18 a

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Bricker: U. S. Must Map Peace; Ke..: G. O. P. Is Isolationist

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States must take the leadership in organizing to preserve the peace, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, told the Republican State Convention today at Tremont Temple.

Speaking as convention keynoter in the second day of his two-day tour of Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, Governor Bricker insisted that "incipient wars must be put down by persuasion or economic pressure. When this cannot be done our country must be willing to join with others if necessary to prevent small wars from becoming big ones."

He added, "Any peace of the world must rest upon the will for peace among the peoples of the earth." "It must include all peoples of all nations, willing to live in peace with the other nations of the earth.

"Small wars lead to world-wide conflagrations. Vigilant attention must be given to incipient trouble, points of friction eliminated, and a world court established wherein justiciable questions will be decided. Adequate machinery should always be available for arbitration and conciliation of international disputes."

Attack Administration

Slashing at the Roosevelt Administration, Governor Bricker said that although the United States always has had a tremendous stake in world order and stability, "we have not kept ourselves alert to developments threatening peace and world order. We have not kept ourselves prepared to cope with them when they attained world-shaking proportions."

The G. O. P. candidate added:

"Events controlled us too often and day-by-day expediency has ruled our international policy. This country sent money to China and furnished Japan with the material and power with which to make war. Hitler seized the reins in Ger-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

A challenge to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to show where he or the Republican Party ever has given any assurance that they are prepared to use force to insure maintenance of peace was hurled today by Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma in a speech before the Democratic State Convention at John Hancock Hall, Boston, today.

Duplicating the keynoter role he played at the Democratic national convention, the Oklahoma Governor militantly attacked Republican leaders as isolationists. He also mounted a hammering defense of the Roosevelt Administration's record as he sought to counter Governor Dewey's attack on it as "a tired, exhausted, quarrelsome, and bickering Administration."

"Everyone knows," Governor Kerr asserted, "that we want and

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Dewey Promises Extension Of Social Security Program

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 23—Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey is beginning to put his opposition on the defense. That, in the judgment of observers on both sides of the political fence, is the immediate effect of the series of middle-road, liberal-economic speeches he has been delivering on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Dewey is denouncing the extremes and excesses of the New Deal but he is not falling into the pitfall of reaction and is, therefore, making an appeal to the independent vote which is giving the fourth-term support considerable concern in this part of the country and perhaps elsewhere.

Although the crowds like it best and cheer most when he condemns his opponent, the New York Governor is spending only a small part of his time criticizing and most of it advancing his own alternative.

As Mr. Dewey headed east for the concluding stage of his warm-up campaign tour, it is significant that he is today pledging that his election to the Presidency will bring to fully 20,000,000 citizens now ineligible for old-age and unemployment benefits a vastly broadened social security.

Thus, the G. O. P. candidate is not content to rest his case merely on denunciation of what he considers wrong with the New Deal. And he is not content merely to embrace what he considers worth keeping out of the record of the New Deal. He has embraced much indeed, but he is ready to go further.

The Governor's latest proposals go beyond anything enacted by the Roosevelt Administration during the past four years and he is actually charging the Adminis-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Text of Governor Dewey's address in Los Angeles: Page 10.

Allied Drives Ease Sky-Troop Plight; Nazis in West Fight Grimly for Time; Soviets Capture Naval Base of Tallinn

Allies face best troops Hitler can muster in desperate struggle to buttress Rhine forts.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 23—Along the entire arc of the Western Front, the Allies are up against the best resistance the Germans can offer—and it's very capable resistance.

From British columns crossing the Rhine in Holland to American and French spearheads at the Belfort Gap, Allied tanks and infantry are fighting hard now for every yard of ground gained. The German armies are now seeking to defend forward areas to give the frantically digging populace and mobilized slave labor time to extend this fortification zone to include the Rhine and the area immediately east of the river.

Supreme Headquarters reports the German High Command is throwing in all reserves it can muster against the drive beyond Nijmegen in Holland, against Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's thrust from its wide Moselle bridgehead, and against the Seventh Army pressure before Belfort Gap.

Sharp Counterattacks

These reinforcements of the hastily rehabilitated Wehrmacht are reacting violently to every push and are counterattacking sharply at a half dozen places.

The German High Command perforce must commit its full strength here. The Allies have reached Germany's main defense lines, and that does not mean merely a single line of enemy fortifications. It means the Siegfried Line, which isn't a line but a zone of defense, stretching in some instances all the way back to the Rhine.

This includes strong antitank defense screens, tanks of which more than 200 have been knocked out in the last few days on the Moselle front, and heavy artillery investing the Scheldt estuary in Belgium and have scored limited advances here and there along the Siegfried zone from Aachen to Nancy.

Stubborn Defense

But the stubborn character of the battle shown by the fact that Stolberg, southeast of Aachen, had to be cleared by house-to-house fighting and French forces were forced to withdraw slightly from

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps Radio

Dutch Point Out the Way to U. S. Paratroops

Dutch civilians, with the aid of a map, give "inside information" on Holland to members of the American air-borne forces who landed behind German lines, to aid them in their operation.

Toward Relief and Security

Optimism Reigns At Dumbarton Oaks

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Although the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks world security parley is scheduled to end sometime next week with a small area of disagreement between the conferees still remaining, official comments on the over-all success of conversations to date are optimistic.

The issues which have still to be ironed out between the American, British, and Russian delegates are extremely vital, dealing, it is understood, with specific means by which force should be used to put down aggression or its threat, particularly if that threat appears to come from one of the big powers.

But as the conversations which opened in the brave hope that a blueprint for peace could be drawn up in little more than a fortnight go into their sixth week it is being recognized and accepted that, like Rome, a security organization cannot be built in a day.

President Roosevelt has advised newsmen, disturbed over the delay in negotiations, that they need not worry about the success of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. Although the conference was certainly aiming at complete unanimity of views it is now apparent they will be quite pleased to accept something less than that. As the President said, agreement on 90 per cent of the issues involved doesn't constitute such a bad batting average after all.

Narrow Area of Disagreement

On a percentage basis the success of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations to date is readily apparent. However, from the way he made the observation it is apparent that the President is quite aware that it is the 10 per cent area of disagreement at the moment that is of supreme importance. That field may even be narrowed down in the next few days as the conversations continue among the delegates and later instructions from their home governments reach the delegates.

When the Chinese delegation,

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Minimum Standard Fixed by UNRRA

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 23—European nations will be entitled to aid from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration if their people are getting less than 2,650 calories a day, average less than one pair of wearable shoes, or possess a minimum wardrobe based on British clothing points. These standards were drawn up by UNRRA's Committee for Europe, headquartered in London and approved by the 44-nation Council in session here since Sept. 16.

UNRRA food distribution, to start first in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia, will be slightly more generous than the Army's present standard of 2,000 calories. In Greece and Poland parts of the population are said to be trying to keep alive now on 500 calories a day. The average American eats about 3,200 calories.

Some nations are preparing to buy their own relief supplies, others will be aided through UNRRA's $2,000,000,000 fund collected from member nations on a national income basis. To the extent that they have goods and productive facilities they will be expected to use them for their own needs and the needs of their neighbors.

The meagerness of the UNRRA shoe and clothing allotment reflects the world-wide shortage in leather and textiles reported to the Council earlier this week by

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Food and Hunger Increase in Italy

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean

ROME, Sept. 23 — President Roosevelt's announcement in Washington that more power would be given to the Italian Government to aid the critical food situation in Italy comes as welcome news to a country where the threats of semi-starvation and widespread unemployment are critical.

Liberated Italy now needs a minimum of 145,000 tons of food a month, according to figures which I have just seen from the Allied Control Commission.

The Italians themselves are now supplying 100,000 tons. The monthly remainder is dependent upon the Allies.

Rome alone needs at least 1,400 tons daily and a special ACC committee is working now to ultimately bring into the capital a contribution of 50,000 tons monthly.

Transportation Limited

Rome is normally largely dependent upon products from northern Italy, which is still in German hands. It has not received from the Allies an amount of food comparable to that furnished to other liberated Italian cities. This is for four main reasons:

1. The long distances over which food has to be transported.
2. The fact that Allied war priorities must take precedence over Italian civilian needs.
3. The limited number of ve-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Flight of German Property Concealed in Devious Ways

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While demanding the heaviest sacrifice from the bulk of the German population and whipping up the fighting spirit of their depleted armies by promises of miracle weapons to come, Nazi leaders as well as top-ranking German industrialists are secretly transferring gold, jewels, and other kinds of movable property to neutral countries.

The news that Dr. Robert Ley has purchased an estate in the Bahia Blanca Province of Argentina, is but one in a series of reports showing the Nazis busy in the field of property switching.

Dr. Ley or his agents appear, by the way, to have blundered somewhere in the course of their transaction, otherwise it would not have been so easy to trace the purchase to the head of the German Labor Front. As a rule those deals are carried out with considerable finesse and, although the final deposition of gold or the acquisition of property abroad can be hidden, greatest care is taken to keep the name of the actual customer secret.

Red Herrings on Trail

A study of the material made available by clandestine sources suggests that the majority of those Germans who are able to insure themselves against the economic consequences of defeat use one of three methods.

The first and most widely used method is to ship gold or other valuables to neutral countries. Sometimes this is being done in a relatively direct way. Often, however, a brilliantly red herring is being drawn across the track.

If a Nazi wants to deposit a golden nest egg in, say, Portugal he will proceed as follows: The gold is shipped from Germany to Switzerland. There it is sold to a Swiss bank against a check or draft in Swiss francs. The check, or draft, is sent to a Portuguese agent who deposits it in his own name at a Portuguese bank.

A few days later, the Portuguese strawman orders the bank to buy gold in Zürich. In this manner, the gold itself does not leave

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Eisenhower Safe In Forced Landing

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is fit again after having wrenched his knee while helping to extricate his plane after a forced landing.

Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent in a radiocast from Paris disclosed that the Supreme Commander's plane was forced down on a return trip from the front lines. The General gave a hand to members of the crew trying to tow the plane off a spot where it bogged down.

"Otherwise he never has been healthier and he looks fit as a fiddle today," Mueller related.

Mr. Mueller quoted the General as saying "the war will last only so long as the Gestapo makes the German nation annihilate itself."

Tenuous junction made with trapped unit—Breach in Gothic Line widened.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A tenuous junction has been made with one unit of the stranded British air-borne division at Arnhem, and this Allied drive is easing somewhat the pressure on entrapped units across the Rhine.

A single British armored column has managed to slice its way through the German barrier across the Nijmegen-to-Arnhem road and reach the southern bank of the last branch of the Rhine, opposite the city.

There they contacted a group of paratroopers dropped several days ago, probably to hold and protect the bridge across the Rhine at this point.

The main body of British-Polish paratroopers, which has been fighting in the city since Sept. 17, is still isolated, but the relief column is near enough now to lend much-needed artillery support.

German loudspeakers, in clumsy English, have been inviting the air troops to surrender. But the appeal has had the opposite effect. Last radio message from the commander of the force said, "Morale is high. We are holding out. . . ."

They hold one of the most important positions along the entire front, provided its purpose can be fulfilled. In fact, the Germans themselves openly admit that the battle in Holland "will determine the future of the whole Western Front."

Strengthened German resistance is apparent all along the line from Holland to the Belfort Gap.

General Hodges' First Army was forced to yield slightly before German tanks at Diekirch in Luxemburg, 23 miles northwest of Trier, but other elements of the First Army evened the score by capturing the German town of Stolberg, east of Aachen, after rugged house-to-house fighting.

The raging tank battle between Nancy and Strasbourg has now entered its fifth day, with no decision apparent as yet.

In Estonia, Russian capture of the naval base of Tallinn has opened the Baltic Sea to the Soviet Fleet. Mine sweepers already are clearing a channel for naval action, and German evacuation of the Baltic states will be certain and probably soon. It will have to be soon if these forces hope to escape at all, for evacuation by sea will be extremely precarious if not impossible.

Their situation is further imperiled by the Russian advance to the outer defenses of Riga. Capture of the Latvian Capital would cut off land-escape routes of all Germans between there and Tallinn.

In Italy, the breach of the Gothic Line has been widened by the capture of Monte Cisterna and Monte Tronale. Disintegration of German resistance in Italy appears but a matter of time now, since the Gothic Line was the last prepared stand of defense in Italy so far as is known.

All is quiet at Manila in the Philippines after the American carrier attacks, except for the reverberations of the Tokyo Radio and the Puppet Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Tokyo radiocasters say they would welcome action in the Philippines, since it would give Japan a chance "with one strategic blow" to "bring complete destruction to the enemy." This may indicate that the Japanese Fleet at last is ready for a showdown.

Western Front:

British armor, bolstered by American parachute troops, has slashed through a six-mile German barrier of steel to the south-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Scout Leaders Convene Next Week

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England Girl Scout leaders will gather at the New Ocean House in Swampscott next Thursday for a two-day training conference which will include round-table discussions as well as talks by members of the national staff.

The New England Regional Committee will hold a pre-conference meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. to discuss plans for the future development of Scouting. Special invitations to this meeting are being sent to commissioners, professional workers, Lone Troop consultants, council trainers, volunteer leaders' trainers, regional camp committee members, and presidents of "A" associations.

At this opening assembly on Thursday at 10:30 a. m. there will be a symposium on "Working Together, Today and Tomorrow," with both girls and adults participating. Thursday afternoon and Friday morning will be devoted to round-table sessions on all phases of Scouting.

Guest speaker at the dinner on Thursday evening will be Miss Oleda Schrottky of the national staff, who as adviser to the Bureau of Community Relations works with clubs, Parent-Teacher associations, schools, churches, and labor organizations for the promotion of Scouting.

At the general luncheon on Friday the speaker will be O. T. Gilmore, associate director of the Greater Boston Community Council, and at the closing session that afternoon, Mrs. Alan Means, National President of the Girl Scouts, and Elbert Fretwell, National Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts, will both speak.

Besides the speakers already mentioned, special guests and discussion leaders will include Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, national Juliette Low Committee, chairman; Mrs. James J. Storrow, special New England member; Mrs. C. Vaughn Ferguson, field division chairman, and these staff members from national headquarters: Miss Teresa Carter, adviser, Financial Service Bureau; Miss Edith Conant, program adviser; Miss Virginia Hughes, sales promotion adviser; Mrs. Katie Lee Johnson, adviser, Bureau of Community Relations; Mrs. Inez Kimball, public relations division; Miss Marion McKee, assistant to the executive secretary of the field division; Miss Frances Morse, head of the Camp Bureau; Mrs. C. Mae O'Mara, public relations; Mrs. Ruth Osborn, liaison executive for war services.

Women's Activities

Smith College Tea

Mrs. H. Starr Ballou of Wellesley Hills, new President of the Alumnae Association of Smith College, is being honored at a tea at the Alumnae House in Northampton this afternoon. Her fellow guest of honor is Mrs. William H. Wright of Springfield, the new editor of the Smith Alumnae Quarterly.

Cahill First Speaker

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill will address the first meeting this season of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge on Monday at 8 p. m. at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue. Mrs. George B. Rowell is program chairman; Mrs. Charles S. Bolster, President, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

Belmont League

The Belmont League of Women Voters will open its 1944-45 program with a membership tea on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the Unitarian Parish House, Belmont Center. Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, a director of the State League, will speak on "Election Issues." Mrs. Clara Cornwall Miller, chairman of the Membership Committee, and Mrs. M. William Burbank are co-chairmen.

What Next!

So Seamen Sew, Do They?

Here is evidence that Norman Whittaker of the Royal Navy and Larry Cabanilla, Filipino and seaman first class in the United States Navy, are learning to sew. Of course, it is on leather and comes under the head of crafts, so we probably shall not see them whipping up a set of doilies right away. Their teacher is Dorothy Dickinson, who conducts a craft class every Monday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Union Service Club in Boston.

U. S. Must Help Mold Peace, Bricker Tells State G. O. P.

Continued from Page 1

many at the time the New Deal came into power yet our Government did not make any effort to keep orderly peace in the world and to maintain our national security.

"We squandered our substance in boondoggling and took no heed of gathering war clouds. Ambassador Grew's warnings as to the intention of the war lords of Japan were not heard."

He called for swift re-establishment of the normal business life of the nation after victory, saying that in such a program there must be assurance of reduced taxes, a return upon invested capital, and a fair treatment by government.

"This means," he said, "speedy termination of war contracts, prompt removal of Government property and machinery, restoring of expanded production facilities to private ownership and management, and taking the Government out of competition with private business. It calls for stabilizing our economic and monetary system. Government must treat the investor, management, and labor with justice and fairness and not play one against the other for political gain."

The Ohio Governor came to Boston early today after a Maine tour which reached a climax at Bangor, where he charged the Roosevelt Administration had spent $360,000,000,000 in 12 years and described President Roosevelt as the nation's most extravagant President.

Addresses Women

After his convention speech, Governor Bricker went to the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, where he spoke briefly. He will conclude his New England visit at Norwalk, Conn., tonight.

Governor Saltonstall, speaking as G. O. P. nominee for United States Senator at today's convention, said that both major parties are in general agreement that the United States must do its full share toward establishing lasting peace, thus taking the question of international organization out of partisan politics.

"At home," he added, "the election of Tom Dewey is the best guarantee that the United States will go forward as a land where our citizens can get jobs, earn a good living, and get ahead in life."

Other speakers included Miss Marion Martin, Assistant Chairman of Republican National Committee, and members of the G. O. P. State ticket.

Edge Issues Warning

Last night, Gov. Walter E. Edge (R) of New Jersey, addressing a pre-Republican Convention dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler, said the "election six weeks from now may possibly be our last free election if the Republicans fail to win."

Governor Edge said that the "fight at home is to see whether we will perpetuate a dynasty made up of part of the Democratic Party and of the Hillman-Browder combination."

The Governor added, "the Republicans are fighting against government by pressure groups. We are fighting the dictatorship of one selfish pressure group allied with a class of citizenship far from ours."

Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, candidate for Governor, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, also spoke.

Vermont Proposes Amphibious Unit In Its State Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 23—Vermont may have an amphibious unit of the State Guard if the next session of the General Assembly, meeting in January, gives its approval. The idea has been projected by Capt. Warren R. Austin, Jr., of Burlington, who heads the Vermont Naval Volunteers, a unit which since Pearl Harbor has taken up the duties formerly performed by the U. S. Coast Guard.

When the volunteer unit was organized during the winter of 1941-'42, 150 men interested in boating attended bi-weekly drills. They became temporary Coast Guard Reserves and went on lake duty in the summer of 1942, patroling the lake from 7 p. m. until 6 a. m.

The volunteers have taken their duties seriously, said Captain Austin, and have responded ably in a number of emergencies. They have rescued several persons who were caught in bad weather on the lake and once were called to aid in refloating a tanker which had gone aground on a reef off Juniper Island.

Kerr Charges Dewey Is Isolationist

Continued from Page 1

aim to keep the peace after it is won. And to do this we know we must be prepared to use force and power and firm responsibility, if it is necessary.

Challenge to Party

"I challenge Mr. Dewey to show where he, his Party, or anyone for either him or his Party has ever given the American people any assurance that such is their program."

After branding Governor Dewey as an isolationist, Governor Kerr asserted that "the reason Thomas E. Dewey has made no clear-cut declaration of purpose to cooperate with whatever force is necessary to keep the peace after the victory in this war is that he has never had, and does not now have any such purpose in his heart.

"On the other hand, every American knows what the avowed purpose of the Democratic Party and President Roosevelt is.

"It is our pledge that this nation will co-operate with all law-abiding nations, not only with responsibility, but with whatever force is necesary to enable us to achieve a just and abiding peace.

"We have learned the hard and bitter way that there is no other road. We know the cost of victory will be terrific . . . but the cost of losing the peace, or the cost of an incomplete victory, would be greater than we could pay."

Governor Kerr also called for fair and impartial trials of "the Hitlers, Himmlers, Görings, Goebbels, Mussolinis, Hirohitos, Tojos, Koisos, Nazis, and war criminals in Germany and war lords in Japan" and then just as fair and impartial executions.

Answers Dewey Charge

Answering the Dewey charge that the Roosevelt Administration failed to prepare the country for war, Governor Kerr listed various defense measures which were opposed by Republicans in Congress prior to Pearl Harbor.

"We know the Republican Party has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," the Oklahoma Governor continued.

"Can America ever forget the Hoover depression? Can we forget that in the 12 years of misrule which ended with Hoover's Administration that more banks failed, more small businesses went bankrupt, more homes were lost, more farms foreclosed, more families were destitute, more people were without jobs and more men, women, and children were hungry than in any other similar period of our nation's history?

"Yet, Mr. Dewey goes before the American people today in his effort to confuse and mislead and says that President Roosevelt made a three-year depression last eight years. He even declares that Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for a one-man 11-year depression."

Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader; Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor; Mayor John H. Corcoran, Democratic nominee for United States Senate, and other Party nominees for State office also spoke.

Prior to tonight's convention dinner at the Hotel Statler, at which Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island will be the chief speaker, the convention is scheduled to adopt a Party platform.

Last night, United States Representative James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and former Mayor of Boston, forecast a Democratic postwar era, "with Roosevelt as President, Tobin as Governor, and Curley as Mayor," and made clear his indorsement of Mayor Tobin as candidate for Governor.

Speaking at a reception at Hotel Statler for members of the Democratic state ticket and to about 200 delegates from all parts of Massachusetts, Representative Curley said his motives were not entirely unselfish in supporting Mayor Tobin who has defeated him twice in mayoralty elections.

"I want to see Mr. Tobin elected Governor, and I am satisfied he will be," he said as he announced his own candidacy for the mayor's post in the event it is vacated. Mayor Tobin's second four-year term expires in January, 1946.

Tobin Platform

Mayor Tobin, giving his first specific recommendations for a campaign platform, proposed to the Democratic gathering a Massachusetts version of the Federal G. I. Bill of Rights, which would provide supplementary aid to World War II veterans in starting business or buying homes. It is being included in the Democratic state platform adopted today.

Among other proposals by Mayor Tobin were the separation of the old-age assistance system from the State Welfare Department; "full and aggressive" development of the Port of Boston for sea and air transportation and of the State's recreational facilities, and a constitutional convention.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear

Boston and Vicinity — Fair today, with the highest temperature in the upper sixties. Clear and continued cool tonight, with the lowest temperature near 46 degrees in downtown Boston and near 40 in the suburbs. Sunday fair, except for some high cloudiness in the afternoon. Continued cool. Moderate winds today. Light winds tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont — Fair and continued cool today, tonight and Sunday. Light frost in exposed places of north portions tonight.

Massachusetts — Fair and continued cool today and tonight. Sunday fair, except for some high cloudiness in the afternoon. Frost in the cranberry bogs tonight, with the lowest temperature 24 to 28 degrees.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair today and tonight. Sunday fair, except for some high cloudiness in the afternoon. Continued cool.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:38 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:43 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 5:31 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

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N. Y. Opposes St. Lawrence Plan

Backing of the vigorous opposition to the proposed canalization of the St. Lawrence River and the subsequent opening of the Great Lakes to ocean navigation, which has characterized Port of Boston and New England reaction to the project for many years, is coming from other areas.

One such instance is the comment of Edward J. Barber, President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, who writes in "America's Postwar Merchant Marine Forecast," published by the Marine News, that the project should not be considered for at least 10 years after the restoration of peace.

Pointing out that the canalization project was "thoroughly explored in 1934 and again in 1941 by competent authorities," Mr. Barber added that the conclusion reached then were negative and at a time when world conditions were "more or less normal."

In the immediate postwar period steamship operators will be faced with the problem of purchasing vessel tonnage from the United States Government, Mr. Barber wrote. "The threat of this St. Lawrence project will be a vital hazard in connection with the adoption of a long-range merchant marine program involving the investment of substantial sums of private capital.

"The program would not be considered long-range unless it covered a minimum period of 10 years. To eliminate such a hazard this proposal should be disposed of in such a manner as to preclude its reconsideration for a period of not less than 10 years after the restoration of peace," he said in the article.

"The postwar period will involve the solution of so many vital problems with which the Merchant Marine was not confronted during normal times that a 10-year breathing spell would be the minimum period during which a safe second guess could be made as to the advisability of this project."

Log of the Port of Boston

Propeller Club Convention

Shipping interests of Boston plan to attend the 18th annual joint convention of the Propeller Club of the United States and the American Merchant Marine Conference to be held in New York, Oct. 18 to 20. Chief interest will center on the postwar era for the Merchant Marine.

Victory Fleet Day

Plans for the local observance of Victory Fleet Day next Wednesday, marking the third anniversary of the beginning of the nation's wartime merchant fleet, are nearing completion, according to the special committee of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, headed by Frank S. Davis, President of the Maritime Day organization.

Christian A. Herter, the only member of Congress from New England on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is to be the chief speaker at the dinner at Hotel Statler Wednesday evening. Mr. Davis will be toastmaster. The Coast Guard Port of Boston Band will provide music at the banquet. At noon the Army Base Band will give a concert at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common with a short interlude when a few addresses will be made.

Port Office to Close

Closing of the District Port Director's office of the Office of Defense Transportation in Boston, located at 80 Federal Street, is announced to become effective Nov. 1. Functions of this office will then be supervised by A. R. Pelnar, Eastern Director, at New York City. W. F. Barwell, formerly with the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, and in charge of the Boston office of the Port Director nearly two years, is to take over other transportation duties. On Oct. 1, the Boston office of the District Rail Director, under Nelson E. Kidder, will close and Mr. Kidder will return to the Boston & Maine Railroad on Oct. 16 as inspector of freight transportation.

Wartime Union

In what is said to be the largest vote ever cast since its inception in May of 1937, members of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have just completed their biennial election of 66 national and local officers of the Union for the next two-year period. Robert Mills, re-elected as Port Agent at Boston, said that Joseph Curran and Ferdinand C. Smith, President and Secretary, respectively, were re-elected together with M. Hedley Stone, Treasurer, and the following Vice-Presidents: Howard McKenzie, Jack Lawrenson and Frederick N. Myers.

Leon Stone.

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Brothers Man Gun

Official Coast Guard Photo

Careys Play Part in Invasion of France

Carey Brothers of Dorchester, Mass., at battle station on cutter participating in the invasion of France. Coast Guardsman Richard P. VFCarey, left, passes ammunition to his brother, Robert J., while preparing to fire a 40 mm deck gun. Both Bostonians are seamen, first class.

N. E. 'Bringing In Sheaves' For Boston's Harvest Show

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The biggest Victory Garden Harvest Show Boston has probably ever had is opening tomorrow at Horticultural Hall. All New England is "bringing in the sheaves" from backyard, community, industrial, and school gardens, as proof that Mr. N. E. Yankee and his wife and child have served Uncle Sam again this year by patriotically increasing the home food supply.

Around 2,000 entries have been received, with a few last-minute possibilities expected before the doors open Sunday, according to Arno Nehrling, director of exhibitions for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and secretary of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, two of the three organizations—the third being the Advertising Club of Boston—which are sponsoring the Harvest Show.

By this afternoon the great rooms in Horticultural Hall were groomed for the displays. The Lecture Hall is lined with the cooperative exhibits of community gardens, such as those in Roslindale, and the Fenway, with the industrial gardens, such as those of the Boston Edison Company, the Cambridge Rubber Company and other concerns, interspersed. Individual displays are on great tables and drums filling the center of the hall. The platform is staged for the Sunday radiocast from 12:30 to 1 over WEEI.

Contour Planting Feature

Feature exhibit of the large Exhibition Hall is a hillside scene across one end showing contour vegetable planting on a slope, something new in Victory Garden methods. In this hall also are the major displays of vegetables, by classes, with colorful additions of fruits and flowers. The produce of school gardens is also included. The loggia is fragrant with a gorgeous bank of grapes, and contains a fascinating commercial showing of one of the seed companies displaying new varieties for next year.

Beyond the bandstand, from which the band from the Port of Embarkation is playing from 1 to 2 p. m. Sunday (radio music will be heard during the show on the other days), one enters the small Exhibition Hall which is largely given over to canning exhibits. Here the 4-H Club and adult canning displays are attractively shown on shelves so arranged that the room seems lined with well stocked cupboards. Here, too, is an Information Booth on canning, drying and storing produce, run by Massachusetts State College. A deep freezer demonstration is going on daily and a soil conservation educational exhibit.

Set Standards Enhance Displays

Unless one is a Victory Gardener, a visit to a Harvest Show of this kind is usually merely one of enjoying in general the beauty, the color, and the design. But there is an expert way to enjoy such a show, Mr. Nehrling points out. The displays are listed by the judges according to a distinct set of standards, for example, and the showgoer will enjoy what he sees more fully if he realizes what these are.

Staging and arrangement are only part of it. The quality of the vegetables and the depth and trueness of their color are also important points. The variety is taken into consideration, and how true the specimen is to type. Even correct and suitable labeling enters into the rating.

Where a collection of vegetables is shown, the size—not large but wholesome and true—is considered, as is the uniformity of individual specimens and their freedom from blemish. Melons are additionally judged for the depth of their flesh; grapes for the form and size of their bunches. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, said to be the only such organization in the United States maintaining an exhibition department, over many years has, through its regulations concerning exhibits, placed emphasis on the beauty and quality of the product and discouraged fancy bows, artificial flowers, stuffed or wooden birds and all other accessory material which might tend to lower the standard of exhibits. As a result, the New England public has been educated to a high standard of exhibiting and judging, and gladly and naturally maintains it even for amateur and community shows. The Harvest Show hours are Sunday 1 to 9 p. m., Monday and Tuesday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Cape Cod Put Out of Bounds To Sightseers

Sightseers will be barred from hurricane-torn Cape Cod again this week end, Laughlan M. Crocker, Sheriff of Barnstable, announced today.

Guards will be posted at the two bridges spanning the Cape Cod Canal, at Bourne and Sagamore, the Sheriff said, with instructions to bar all visitors unless they are able to show tax bills, deeds, or rent receipts to Cape Cod properties to prove they have legitimate reasons for visiting the Cape.

The lightship Vineyard Sound, which disappeared during the hurricane, was found yesterday, sunk in 11 fathoms off Nantucket Shoals. A naval diver who examined the vessel said that the masts and funnels had been sheared off level with the deck, apparently from the force of the winds.

N. E. Jewish Leaders Plan Aid Conference

The Joint Distribution Committee, an American agency for aid to distressed Jews abroad, will hold a conference for New England Jewish community leaders at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow.

Moses A. Leavitt, J. D. C. secretary, will speak at the morning meeting and will describe relief and rescue programs in liberated Europe. Dr. Frank Kingdon, author and educator, and Louis Broido of the J. D. C. board, will address the afternoon session.

1,000 Kiwanians Meet

More than 1,000 Kiwanians gathered at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, yesterday, for the 26th annual convention of the New England District, Kiwanis International. One hundred and twenty-four clubs are represented.

WARM and SNUG and SMART
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Harvard Unit Hails Change In China's Student Plans

China's willingness to send students to America now, freed from the Government "thought control" which aroused heated controversy in the spring, is publicly welcomed by the Steering Committee of American Defense at Harvard University.

This Committee has passed a resolution of welcome to the announcement that the Chinese students can come "under conditions which will permit them to take full advantage of the available educational opportunities." The resolution continues, "We believe that this plan is in keeping with the ideals and best traditions of both China and the United States."

New System of Control

The Christian Science Monitor's Chungking correspondent, Guenther Stein, in an article dated March 24 of this year, reported a new system of control over Chinese students.

The plan was to preface the student's work abroad by a special course in the Kuomintang Party's "Central Institute of Party and Political Training," and to submit him, during his student days abroad, to control and guidance of one of the "students' superintendents," whom Chungking would station in the United States and Great Britain.

As a result of the Monitor's publication of this article, the Steering Committee at Harvard urged the State Department to make an investigation of the situation and notified educational institutions throughout the country. American colleges and universities immediately protested against the proposed control of Chinese students who might seek enrollment with them.

Government Explains

The American criticism reverberated in Chungking, and the Chinese Government explained that "guidance of the thoughts of students" provided for in the Education Ministry regulations of October, 1943, was "never intended as a measure to affect academic freedom." At the same time, it was decided to stop sending students and student supervisors to the United States for the duration of the war.

Subsequently the news came that students were again to be permitted to travel to the United States, and about 1,200 would come this year to study economics, engineering and medical science.

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Winter Hours Set For Public Library

The Boston Public Library and its branches will resume their winter hours of service on Sept. 15, Milton E. Lord, Director, has announced.

The Central Library will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Mondays through Saturdays, and from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Sundays. It will be closed on holidays.

Hours for the branch libraries will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Mondays through Thursdays, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Fridays, and from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays. They will be closed Sundays and holidays.

N. H. Has Its First Woman Sheriff

Associated Press

Miss Helen M. Kenney Takes Over Merrimack County Office

Miss Kenney is shown being sworn in by Attorney J. Edward Flynn. Looking on is the former Sheriff, George Wooster, who has just retired and who named Miss Kenney to fill his unexpired term. Elections for the office are to be held in November. Miss Kenney becomes the first woman sheriff New Hampshire has ever had, and apparently it is a pleasing occasion all around.

New Hampshire Woman Sheriff Reverse of Story-Book Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23 — For years women, in increasing numbers, have been making laws in New Hampshire. But now, for the first time, New Hampshire has a woman High Sheriff. She is quite unlike the story-book feminine law enforcement officers of the West. She doesn't ride a "trusty steed" with six-shooters at her side. She doesn't speak the language of the wide-open spaces.

Miss Helen M. Kenney would more quickly pass as a businesswoman than as High Sheriff of Merrimack County. Her dress, her mannerisms, would all belie the fact that she is the chief law enforcement officer of her county.

Her Career for 32 Years

Actually the management of the Sheriff's office has been her career. Miss Kenney moved into the Sheriff's office 32 years ago. In recent years she has been right-hand "man" for Sheriff George A. Wooster. Sheriff Wooster has just retired on reaching his 70th birthday. The post will not be filled by the electorate until Jan. 1 when the sheriff named at the November election will take over. So the State Superior Court named a hold-over, Miss Kenney.

A bouquet of roses adorned her desk as Miss Kenney was sworn into office. The first feminine High Sheriff in New Hampshire's history stood with right hand up and a definitely feminine ribbon in her hair as she took the oath of office. And her first official act was to name for former "boss," retiring High Sheriff Wooster, as a deputy.

That Gold Badge

One of Miss Kenney's most prized possessions is the gold sheriff badge she inherited from Sheriff Wooster, which has been worn by three High Sheriffs of Merrimack County.

Miss Kenney holds the second most highly prized sheriff's post in the State. It is an especially active office because of the fact that the State Capitol is located in this city and many Federal actions are filed here.

Miss Kenney isn't particularly excited about her new responsibilities, after her 32 years' experience with law enforcement. The most timid seekers of law and order as well as the most violent lawbreakers will find the new High Sheriff of Merrimack County ready to take care of them.

She has no idea of taking her four months as sheriff as an honorary function. As a matter of fact, it would not be surprising if, on Jan. 1 when the next elected sheriff of Merrimack County takes over, if Miss Kenney would be sworn in as a deputy and continue her long association with the office.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, will be given in Old Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Will B. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in the Sharon High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces two free lectures, on the Art of the Illustrator to be given by F. C. Brown at 3 p. m.; at 4 p. m., Professor Bayley will talk on Sculpture.

The Zimbler String Quartet will give a concert at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

Monday

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Will B. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, will be given in the Church Edifice, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Miss Eleanor Randall will give a public lecture on Technique in Painting, at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Wednesday

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a public lecture by Miss Eleanor Randall on Gothic Art at 11 a. m. Also she will talk on Spanish Art at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 7

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Sept. 23

Baseball, Braves Field, Braves vs. Reds. (Doubleheader), 1:30 p. m. (tomorrow).
Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.
Officers' Dances, 8 p. m. Army & Navy Officers' Club, Ruby Newman.—Copley Square Officers' Club, Nonmembers, 50c. —Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Chappy Arnold's Orchestra.
Dances With Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Manory's.—Buddies Club, Bartholomew.—North Station Club, Jr. Hostesses, Falconer's.—Y. W. C. A.—Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.—Temple Place Club.—Seamen's Club.—Affil. Jewish Youth, N. E. Mutual Hall.—J. W. B. Club (Dance Contest).
Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses.—Buddies Club, Kope's.—Esplanade Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m.—Temple Place Club.—Christian Science Center, 80 Boylston Street, Social 7:30 p. m.—Chas. "Y." "Siesta," 5-8 p. m.
American-Scandinavian Dances, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.
Sketching, Buddies Club, 3 p. m.—Photographs taken, North Station Club, 8 p. m.—J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m.
Concert, Gardner Museum, 300 Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Ship Crewmen Sought

In a new drive to recruit men to make up crews of the rapidly growing United States merchant fleet, Lieut. Ralph J. Meyers of the War Shipping Administration office in Boston recently urged any men between the ages of 26 and 35½, or youths between 16 and 17½, to enroll for patriotic and vitally important war work in keeping open the lifelines to Allied armies overseas.

Paper Salvage Figures

A total of 1,325,330 pounds of waste paper was salvaged in Boston this week during the monthly five-day drive which included the City's 22 wards.

Although the amount was satisfactorily high, it did not surpass the July collection record of 1,502,110 pounds, and Bostonians were urged by George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, to begin culling and saving paper and tin cans immediately for October collections.

The five-day drive ended yesterday when collections in Wards 19 to 22 yielded 370,400 pounds of waste paper as compared with 383,000 pounds obtained a month ago from the same districts.

Four more $25 War Bonds and 50 pairs of tickets to the Hamid-Morton Circus, which opens tomorrow at the Boston Garden, were awarded to salvage contributors. Yesterday's winners of War Bonds in Wards 15 to 18 are: Arthur W. Creak, Ann Desmond and Agnes Finnerty of Dorchester, and O. P. Anthony of Hyde Park.

Tomorrow, Wellesley will turn out for a Town-wide drive which has as its goal 100 pounds of paper for each of its 2,200 men and women in service. Prominent Wellesley citizens will assist Boy Scouts in making the collection. James E. Lee is chairman of the drive.

End of War Profits Poses Tax Problem

A general decrease in war profits will inevitably result in a sharp reduction of tax revenues for Massachusetts and will pose a major task of seeking out additional revenue for the Commonwealth, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, said recently.

War production in Massachusetts, Mr. Long said, "has helped the State to the extent that there is no immediate need for additional revenues this year or next.

"But when the war ends," he continued, "a serious situation may develop, and the time to care for it is in the 1945 session of the Legislature."

The Commissioner declared that except for a sales tax, there are no substantial revenue sources open to the State or its cities and towns.

Fall Collection of Hats

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Ethel Atkins

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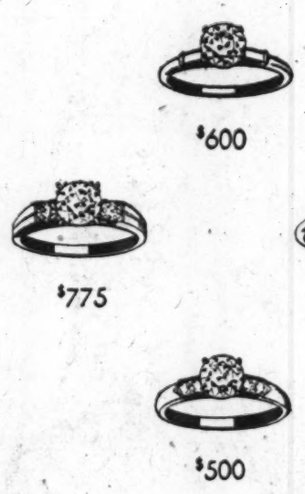

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SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 24, WILL BE "REALITY"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd	Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 18 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Dreamont Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 88 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 185 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

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Treadeasy Shoes

The very spirit of Autumn is expressed in this extra-smart Town Brown Suede step-in with Alligator Grain at toe and heel. Cut-outs add dressiness.

SAIL $7.95

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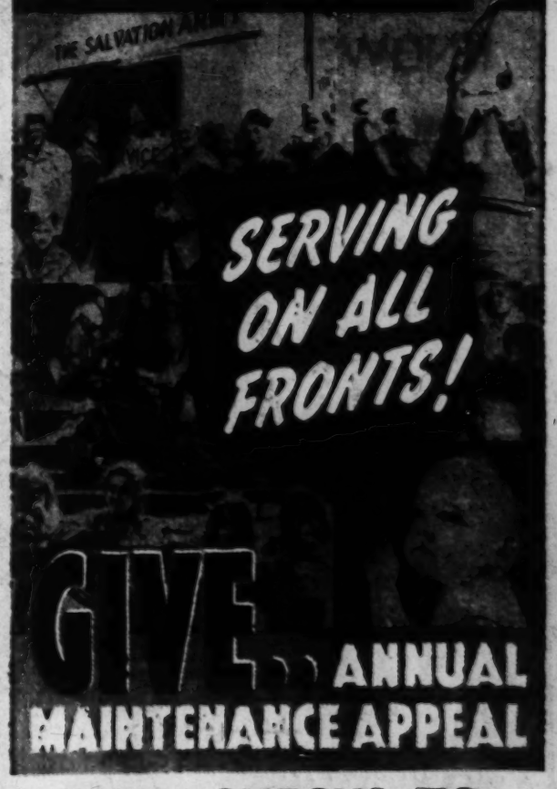

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YOUR 'FORWARD' TILTED HAT IS RESTRAINED AND SMART

No frou-frou styles when you go to business! Either the shadow-brim platform hat or the moulded beret with prystal ornament are in excellent taste. Both in navy, brown or black fur felt. The platform **6.95.** The beret, **$7.95.** Romance colors of fuchsia, purple, invincible blue or gray somewhat higher.

MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE

FUR-LINING OR TUXEDO UNTAXED WINTER COATS

A. Luxurious tuxedo of mouton lamb (untaxable, too!) on a coat of Pacific 100% wool. Green, beige or brown. Misses' sizes. **$85** untaxed.

B. Double protection against cold when you button in the rabbit fur lining! In early Autumn, wear the "Durbloom" 100% wool coat with its attached rayon satin lining. Rust, fuchsia or black. 10 to 18. **$55** untaxed.

C. There's an heiress look to this full length tuxedo of seal-dyed coney fur. The coat itself is 100% wool suede cloth with the "doublet" shoulder. Green, gold or cerise. Misses' sizes. **$55** untaxed.

MISSES' COATS—SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE

A

BRIGHT TWO-PIECE WOOLS EMPHASIZE YOUR EFFICIENCY!

Dresses like these survive the bustle of a busy day, still look smooth at five o'clock! (Above) Our "Charm" magazine twin bow dress in wool jersey with fitted jacket. Purple, green, rose, rust. 12 to 20. **14.95** (Below) The cartridge pocket dress in 100% wool. Purple, blue, rose. 12 to 20. **14.95**

MISSES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE

B

Right on the Job

CLOTHES FOR "WOMEN WHO WORK"
CHOSEN BY JORDAN MARSH
FOR ENDURING QUALITY
AND "SUCCESS GIRL" STYLING

C

BOXY WOOL COATS COMMUTE WITH A MINIMUM OF FUSS

(Left) Fleecy "Algora" coat has 100% wool face, backed with 63% wool, 37% cotton. Roomy pockets, vent back. Fuchsia, green, rust, brown, black, 10 to 20. **$35** (Right) Lewiston tweed Chesterfield of 100% wool collared in velveteen. Fuchsia or chocolate brown. 10 to 18. **29.95**

SPORT COATS AND SUITS—SECOND FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Veteran's Technical School To Open in Hyannis on Nov. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 23—Technical training, primarily for veterans of World War II, and young men not subject to immediate call for military service, will start here Nov. 1, under supervision of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, if sufficient interest is shown before that date. It will be the first school of the kind to be operated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This was announced yesterday by Capt. Claude O. Bassett, Superintendent of the academy, who intimated that the Hyannis Technical School, as the new venture is known, is practically ready for opening. Training facilities of the Academy will be used. Some of the instructors at the Technical School will be from the staff of the Academy; others, specialists in the fields, will be assigned by the State Vocational Department. The course offered the first year will be English Review of Fundamentals of Mathematics, Physics, Shop Work, Electrical Work and Machine Drawing.

Students are expected to be graduates of high or vocational schools, or the equivalent. Those who finish the two-year program will have had basic training in machine shop work, internal combustion engines—auto, marine and diesel—and a foundation in the field of electricity. Those successfully completing the course will be eligible for positions and advancement in such occupations as machine shop, auto repair, electrical work, marine mechanics, drafting, laboratory assistants, and salesmanship in mechanical and electrical fields, Captain Bassett said.

Such students also will be admitted to the practical arts course at the Fitchburg State Teachers College with advanced standing toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

Tuition will be free to residents of Massachusetts; board and room is expected to cost about $10 a week, depending upon room facilities which will be available. Anson B. Handy is dean of the new Technical School.

Up From Ranks

United States Maritime Service

Capt. Alfred G. Ford

Has been promoted to the rank of captain, U. S. M. S., it was learned today. Captain Ford is a native of Rockland Maine.

Educational Policies Group Tells Goals at Conference

In conference yesterday, Boston educators and professional leaders were told details of the campaign of the Educational Policies Commission for:

A United Nations council on education;

Representation of education at the peace table;

A permanent international office of education.

The all-day meeting, held at the Hotel Statler, was conducted by Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association.

A. J. Stoddard, Superintendent of School of Philadelphia, addressed the group on "Education and the People's Peace"; Ralph E. Turner, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Co-operation of the State Department, spoke on the Department's educational activities.

This is the third in a series of 10 such conferences which began with Philadelphia and Washington. Similar groups will meet during October and November in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Touston, Kansas City, and Atlanta.

Dr. Turner told his audience today that the State Department believes steps should be taken to restore essential education and culture to the war-torn countries of Europe immediately following cessation of hostilities. However, it considers it would be unwise for the United States Government to try to impose its own system of education upon any other country or to develop a program of placing American teachers in foreign schools. It also frowns on the preparation in the United States of textbooks for use in the schools of other nations.

Officially, the State Department, Dr. Turner said, envisions a program of assisting other countries to restock their schools with books and teaching aids, of training foreign students in American universities, helping re-establish library facilities, and aiding liberated governments to recover artistic, scientific, and educational material and archives that have been looted by the enemy.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Weiper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Zimbler String Quartet. Emil Kornsand, and Harry Dubbs, violin; Jean Cauhape, viola, Josef Zimbler, 'cello. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Imposter," Jean Gabin, Richard Whorf. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:17, 2:04, 5:51, 8:38. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:59.

Kenmore—"Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 2:45, 6:08, 9:41. "Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 1:18, 4:41, 8:14.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:53 a. m., 12:46, 3:30, 6:20, 9:30. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:23, 5:15, 8:05.

Modern—"Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:15 a. m., 12:49, 4:15, 7:45. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:48 a. m., 2:45, 6:48, 9:15.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:08, 9:10.

Paramount—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:35. "A Wave, a Wac, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Pearl of Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6, 8:10 10:12. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.

Scollay—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:25, 6:15, 8:55.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Battle for the Marianas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tolepix—"March of Time—British Empire," "Battle for the Marianas," "Olympic Ski Champs," "Modern Music," "Sports at Washington and Lee," "Unusual Occupations," "Donald Duck," "Belgium Liberated," "Digest of World News," Color Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25, "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Secrets of Scotland Yard," E. Barrier, Stephen Bachelor. "Lumberjack," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol.

Regent: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Neath Western Skies," B. Livingston.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster. 3:40, 7, 10:05. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 2, 5:15, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe, "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.

Cleveland Circle: "Between Two Worlds," Paul Henreid, Eleanor Parker, "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor, Lyda Roberti. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Home in Indiana," W. Brennan, G. Oliver. "Seven Days Ashore," 2, 8.

University: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "The March of Time," 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:01, 6:15, 9:29. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:30, 4:44, 7:58.

Park: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Four Feathers," "The Imposter," Jean Gabin, Ellen Drew. Continuous 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 2:30, 8:15. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Home in Indiana," L. McAllister, J. Craine. "Falcon in Mexico."

Mystic: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:37, 6:43, 9:49. "Ladies of Washington," Thomas Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:12, 5:18, 8:24.

Auditorium: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

Maplewood: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Lombard. 3:02, 6:08, 9:14. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:52, 4:58, 8:04.

Strand: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:19, 6:23, 9:27. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan. 2:02, 5:06, 8:10.

Orpheum: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Curse of the Cat People," Simone Simon. Continuous 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Martha Raye, Carole Landis. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris.

Fellsway: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Martha Raye. "Men in White," Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mr. Skeffington," Claude Raines, Bette Davis. "Seven Days Ashore," Allan Carney, Wally Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.

NEWTON—Paramount: The Hour Before Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carroll Naish.

Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, "Kansas City Kitty," Jean Davis.

Alhambra: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert. "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power.

Strand: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Hot Rhythm," Dona Drake, Robert Lowery.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 3:08, 7:53. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Raine. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Cowboy and Senorita," Roy Rogers.

Coolidge: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Selected short subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Charles Coburn.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Pistol Packin' Mama," Ruth Terry, Bob Livingston. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson.

Boston Stores Organize for Fund

Boston's retail stores have begun their drive for funds to swell the total of $7,650,000 being solicited by the Greater Boston United War Fund this year.

At a dinner in the Parker House last night, the Retail Stores Division, headed by Laurence S. Bitner, general manager of William Filene's Sons Company, launched its plan of action. Earl F. Warner, President of C. F. Hovey Company, and Vice-Chairman of the Division, promised to award Hovey's best necktie to each of the first group to get itself 100 per cent organized.

Caledonian Market In Need of Donations

British War Relief's famous Caledonian Market at 43 Newbury Street, Boston, needs donations of saleable articles, it was announced recently by Mrs. John E. Kennedy and Mrs. Richard Wood, co-chairmen.

Proceeds of the market go to the Heritage Craft Schools in Chailey, Sussex, England, to support their work with child victims of air raids.

Boston Dance Center

After Oct. 1 the Boston Dance Center will be located at the new Contemporary Dance Group Studio, 295 Huntington Avenue. Classes in dance techniques are scheduled to begin on Oct. 9.

Be sure to visit
ROCKEFELLER CENTER in New York
● Don't miss taking a one-hour Guided Tour with one of our Centerettes. So many wonderful things to see, including the thrilling sky view of New York and New Jersey from the 70-story RCA Roof.
Complete Guided Tour, $1.20 Includes Observation Roof
Observation Roof, 65¢
Children, half price
Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Bldg., Rockefeller Center, NY

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — BEG. TUESDAY EVE. 8:30
FIRST MUSICAL OF THE SEASON
R. H. BURNSIDE presents
REGINALD de KOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
ROBIN HOOD
Book by HARRY B. SMITH
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST
BARBARA SCULLY, ROBERT FIELD, MARGARET SPENCER, EDITH MERLICK, GEORGE LIPTON, WILFRED GLENN
HEAR THE FOLK SONGS IN AMERICA'S FINEST LIGHT OPERA: "OH, PROMISE ME" AND A DOZEN OTHERS
Evs.: 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00, 3.60. Mats. Wed., Sat.: 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00 (inc. tax)

PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK—MATS. THURS. SAT.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
in a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
with MARTHA SLEEPER
Directed by the author — Setting by OLIVER SMITH
Evs. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. Tax)

PLYMOUTH—2 WKS. BEG. Mon., Oct. 2
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by John van Druten
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
Staged by MR. van DRUTEN
PRICES: EVES. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. MATS. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. Tax).
SEATS THURS.

WILBUR 2 WKS. BEG. TUES. EVE., OCT. 3—MATS. WED. SAT.
You'll THRILL WITH EXCITEMENT SCREAM WITH LAUGHTER When you
"MEET A BODY"
A Murder-mystery comedy by JANE HINTON
with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
Produced by H. CLAY BLANEY • Staged by WILLIAM CASTLE • Designed by WILLIS KNIGHTON
MAIL ORDERS NOW! Evs. $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.) Wed. & Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 SEATS THURS.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL, 64th SEASON 1944-45
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN, Associate Conductor
OPENING CONCERTS, OCTOBER 6-7
24 Friday Afternoons at 2:30
24 Saturday Evenings at 8:30
The Soloists Will Include:
CASADESUS, Piano — PIATIGORSKY, 'Cello
FRANCESCATTI, Violin — PRIMROSE, Viola
HEIFETZ, Violin — POSSELT, Violin
MALCUZYNSKI, Piano — SANROMA, Piano
LUBOSHUTZ & NEMENOFF, Duo Pianists
Guest Conductors
DIMITRI MITROPOULOS — GEORGE SZELL
ARTHUR FIEDLER — LEONARD BERNSTEIN
6 Sunday Afternoons at 3:30
6 Monday Evenings at 8:15
6 Wednesday Evenings at 8:00
(Sanders Theatre, Cambridge)
SEASON TICKETS for each of the above series are now on sale at the Box Office, Symphony Hall (Telephone COMmonwealth 1492).

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • 1 Week Beg. TUESDAY, SEPT. 26
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OUR FANNY
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with JOY HODGES
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SAT. MAT.— Entire Orch. & Box Seats $2.60, balance of house same prices as evenings.
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"Romeo and Juliet," "Fancy Free," "Princess Aurora," LEONARD BERNSTEIN conducts "Fancy Free."
Tues. Eve., "Tally-Ho," "Pillar of Fire," "Graduation Ball"
Wed. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet," "Fancy Free," "Bluebeard."
Wed. Eve., "Sylphides," "Fair at Sorochinsk," "Pas de Deux," "Gala Performance."
Thurs. Eve., "Swan Lake," "Waltz Academy," "Petrouchka."
Fri. Eve., "Giselle," "Fancy Free," "Gala Performance."
Sat. Mat., "Waltz Academy," "Peter and the Wolf," "Graduation Ball."
Sat. Eve., "Romeo and Juliet," "Fair at Sorochinsk," "Princess Aurora."

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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Joyce Reynolds • Robert Hutton
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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4 PERFORMANCES BEG. FRI., SEPT. 29
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
"TOSCA" FRIDAY EVE., Sept. 29
"TRAVIATA" SATURDAY EVE., Sept. 30
"RIGOLETTO" SUNDAY MAT., Oct. 1
"CARMEN" SUNDAY EVE., Oct. 1
Musical Director: THOMAS PHILIPP MARTIN
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Sun. Eve., Oct. 29 AIDA
Mon. Eve., Oct. 30 TRAVIATA
Tues. Eve., Oct. 31 CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI
Wed. Eve., Nov. 1 RIGOLETTO
Thur. Eve. Nov. 2 CARMEN
With Bruno Castagna, Met. Opera, as guest star.
Fri. Eve., Nov. 3 FAUST
Sat. Mat., Nov. 4 LUCIA
Sat. Eve., Nov. 4 TROVATORE
Sun. Mat., Nov. 5 BOHEME
Sun. Eve., Nov. 5 BARBER OF SEVILLE
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Doors • Orpheum 9:00 a.m. Open • State 11:15 a.m.
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7 — GREAT STARS — 7
plus NEWS OF THE DAY
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"HENRY ALDRICH'S LITTLE SECRET"
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ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL 1:45 and 7:45 LATE NEWS
BETTE DAVIS • CLAUDE RAINS
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Tom Conway "FALCON IN MEXICO"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE VILLAGE
E. Powell & B. O'Keefe 'Sensations of '45' Also Jean Gabin in "The Imposter"
"This Is the Life" 3:40-7:10 "Song of the Open Road" 2-5:15-8:35

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
Paul Henreid
"Between Two Worlds"
Jack Carson • Jane Wyman
"Make Your Own Bed"

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(BOUNCE OF TIME)

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20th Century Fox Picture
Don Ameche • Dana Andrews • William Eythe
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th W. of 8th Avenue
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEFF EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WICKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
AIR CONDITIONED
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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Sunday-Wednesday Sept. 24-27

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Mileage Is Prospective Base For Auto 'Must' Insurance

Mileage, rather than accident experience by zones, may be the basis on which compulsory automobile insurance rates in Massachusetts will be computed in the future, it was indicated yesterday when the Registry of Motor Vehicles released the blanks for 1945.

Question 7A on the blank reads as follows: "Estimated mileage of this car last year (1944) and registration year (1945)."

William F. Campbell, chief accountant at the Registry, when questioned about this, said that it had been included at the request of Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance. Asked if the question was intended to provide a check on the use of "black market" gasoline, Mr. Campbell replied, "Absolutely not."

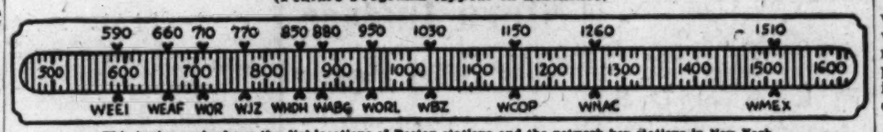
There was no indication from the Insurance Commissioner's office as to just when the tentative compulsory insurance rates for 1945 will be announced. Last year, the announcement was made on Nov. 3, and the rates were formally promulgated on Nov. 26.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, September 24

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
1:00	Grand Central Station; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Spotlight on Youth	"Talking Drums"	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation	John Metcalf's Hymnal	Saturday Spotlight	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball	Dance Lineup
2:15	Sammy Walsh, Int.	American Red Cross	Democratic State Convention; speakers		Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	'Pan America Calling'; music	Radio Pals		Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball	Sports program
2:45		Newscast	Democratic State Convention; speaker		The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	Sigmund Romberg Music	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball	Pepper Shaker
3:15	Across Caribbean	Sigmund Romberg Music	Music on Display		News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee	"ABC's of OPA"	Music on Display	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Showtime Matinee	Musical program			Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky	Something for the Girls	Adventures in Display	Illinois-Indiana football game; Russ Rodges & Tom Slater, com'tators	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:15	Melody; News	Pamella King, songs	Barbara & the Boys		Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30	CBS Symphony Or.	"Music in Review"	Sports comments		Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	CBS Symphony Or.	"Music in Review"	Rhythm Workshop	Illinois-Indiana football	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	News; Concert Orchestra; Josef Stopak, cond	"Your America"; Lee Kopp, cond.; guests	game; Russ Rodges & Tom Slater, com'tators	Sports comments
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc				Glen Gray's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Concert orchestra	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Earl Hine's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform;	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	PAC & the Elect'n	Soldiers With Wings	Symphony of Melody	Fred Foye's H S Sports	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Something for the Girls	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Baseball scores; Music	J L Fly; Elmer Davis; R	American Eagles in	Mary Small, songs
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	Sherw'd; N Rockefeller	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Something for the Girls	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Larry Adler, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; Katina Paxinou	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Festival; "Iolanthe"; soloists; chorus; orch.; Josef Stopak, cond.	Truth or Consequence;	Band Parade	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News		Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Democratic State Committee; speakers	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Joists; chorus; orch.;	National Barn Dance;		Classical Album: Beethoven: Symph. No. 1
9:15	F. Sinatra; orch.		music; comedy; orch.	Democratic State Com.	
9:30	Pres. Roosevelt	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	President Roosevelt	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Classical Album: Beethoven Symph. No. 1
9:45	Pres. Roosevelt	Dance orchestra; Quiz	President Roosevelt	Freddie Martin's Orch.	
10:00	"Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	Adrian Rollini's Trio	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's 'Correction, Please'	Musical Autographs	Parlette Goddard	"Shady Valley Barn Dance"; Orch.; soloists	'The Lonesome Drifter'
10:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Herbert Marshall in "The Man Called X"	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	George Wood, m. c.	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
10:45					Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30	Woody Herman Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Woody Herman Or.	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Band drama	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church of the Air; speakers	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather,	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speaker; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
8:45	Circles; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"			
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E Power Biggs, Roy Harris; Organ	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Services
9:30		Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern Manner; recordings
10:30	Wings Over Jordan; choir; speaker	Park Street Church Services; speaker	"Your Radio Reporter" "Your High School Man"	Weather; Symphonietta "Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple services
10:45					
11:00	News; Blue Jacket Choir; Dan O'Neil	Park Street Church Services; speaker	Pursuit of Learning; "Work and Education"	Service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple services
11:15					Tremont Temple services
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest sp'kers	Park Street Church Services; speaker	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple services
11:45			Marion Loveridge, songs		Tremont Temple services
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	Phil Regan, songs
12:30	Preview 3rd annual Garden Harvest	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra; Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
12:45		Matinee of Yesterday		Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Hazelwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	'Yom Kippur'; speaker	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Claude A. Watson	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable; Britain-America-India	Claude A. Watson, talk	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song		Bob Stanley's Orch.	
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	"Sunday Spotlight"	'The Sky Riders'; Servicemen's quiz show	'Three-Quarter Time'
2:15	Victor Jory, dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Rear Adm. T. L. Gatch		'Three-Quarter Time'
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas; orchestra; chorus; talk	Herb Lewis, songs	Christian Science Program; talk; music
2:45	World News; Talk	Sammy Kaye's Or.; News		Billy Rogers' Orch.	
3:00	N Y Philharmonic;	George Hicks, comment	World News; Upton Close; Roy Shield's Or	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Vladimir Golschmann cond;	Music; Leland Stowe		Jean Merrill; Ted Cole	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Wagner; Overture and	Ethel Barrymore as "Miss Hattie"; drama	'The Army Hour'; pick-ups from Training Centers throughout the world; speakers	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
3:45				'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
4:00	Prelude; Brahms'	'Off the Record'		'Music Without Words'	Treasury Varieties; Soloists; orch.; talks
4:15	Symphony No. 1	'Off the Record'		'Music Without Words'	
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Mary Van Kirk; Raoul	Arthur Fiedler's Esplanade Or; record; News	Name of That Song; music quiz; D. Williamson	Silhouettes; music
4:45	Mona Paulee, gst	Nancy Martin, songs			
5:00	Family Hour; Patrice Munsel; Reed	Mary Small Revue; drama; 'Junior Miss';	NBC Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, cond.;	'You Can't Take It With You'; comedy series	Religious program
5:15	Kennedy; or.; dr.	'Hot Copy'; drama	Bennett's '4 Freedoms';	'The Shadow'; drama	Religious program
5:30	William Shirer	'Hot Copy'; drama	Gomez; Ponchielli	'The Shadow'; drama	Hawaiian Music
5:45					News service
6:00	Ruth Warwick in "Imperfect Lady"	Paul Whiteman's Musical Variety Show; Red Norvo; 'Memphis Five'; B. Johnston; I. Woods	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash'; Quiz show; Ken Roberts, mc	Tremont Temple Twilight Services; speaker
6:15			Religious program		Religious drama
6:30	Fanny Brice; H. Stafford; music		The Great Gildersleeve; starring Hal Peary	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45				Dick Brown, songs	
7:00	Kate Smith Hour;	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Baseball scores	Classical Album: Marian Anderson: Sacred songs
7:15	Jeanne Cagney; F.	Mon Morning Headlines	guest, Eddie Cantor	Yankee Symphony Hour;	
7:30	Tone; drama; C.	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Bandwagon; H. James;	Rudolph F. Elie, Jr.,	Classical Album: Marian Anderson: Sacred songs
7:45	Barnet; solos	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Dick Powell, mc.; News	commentator	
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk	Greenfield Village Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Mediation Board; Human interest pgm; gst panel.	Central Baptist Church Services; speaker
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk	Dorothy Thompson, nws	Klinker; Anne Baxter,		
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	'Bob White's Deadline';	One Man's Family		Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest; dr.; music	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go - Round; orch.; songs	Walter Hampden, in Leonidas Witherall; dr.	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker
9:15		Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street,			
9:30	Jas. Melton Show; Helen Jepson, gst.	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Cedric Foster, news	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker
9:45				'Yom Kippur' program	
10:00	'Take It or Leave It'; quiz program	'Life of Riley,' starring William Bendix	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Or.; Marie Ragydahl	'The Goodwill Hour'; John J. Anthony, cond	News; Baseball scores
10:15					Irish Melodies
10:30	'We, the People'; interviews; music	Freeling Foster's 'Keep Up With the World'	Jackie Gleason-Les Tremayne Show; music	'The Goodwill Hour'; Bill McCune's Orch.	Pan Americana
10:45					Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker	Dance Session
11:30	Jack Pepper Show	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,		Day's End; music
11:45	Jack Pepper Show	Concert Miniature; News	Tokyo: Pacific Target	Old - Fashioned Revival	Days' End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
11:00	'Honeymoon Hill'	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Road of Life'; sk.	News; 'Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
11:15	'Second Husband'	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	Yankee Tune Factory	Mystery Melody with
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	News Comments	'Now Voyager'; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	'Aunt Jenny'	Singing Stars	'David Harum'; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; organ	News service
12:00	Kath Smith, talk	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette; Or.	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	'Big Sister'; sk.		'You're Telling Us'	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	'Helen Trent'; sk	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	'Wax Museum'	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk	'Off the Record'	'Wax Museum'	Jack Berch & His Boys	Kick Conga
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Off the Record'	'Parade of Stars'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life,	Industrial Talk; Music	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	'Yankee Kitchen'	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch—	'Yankee Kitchen'	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	'Real Stories'; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	'Mary Martin'; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Women of America'	Boston Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates baseball	Irish Melodies
3:15	'Tena & Tim'; sk	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins'; comedy		News Service
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Easy Rhythms	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio program	Music; Listen Milady	'Right to Happiness'		News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Popular music songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates baseball	Sports comments
4:15		Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch		Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30	Prof. J. A. C. Auer	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves - Pittsburgh Pirates baseball	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	'Widder Brown'; sk.		J. Manning, Tr'bador
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies, Evelyn Howe	Terry and the Pirates	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; E. Hawkins' Or.
5:15		'Dick Tracy'; sketch	'We Love, and Learn'	'Chick Carter'; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	'Note for Victory'	'Jack Armstrong'; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int	Music Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	'Superman'; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwo'd	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'	'Pleasure Parade'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Hareh	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dinah Shore, songs
7:15	'Dateline'; drama	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Thanks to the Yanks'	'The Lone Ranger'; western dramatization	Paul Stewart, songs	Political talk	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45			Frontline Headlines	Latin Amer. Rhythms	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	'Vox Pop'; inter.	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	'Vox Pop'; inter.	'Lum 'n' Abner	Walter Pidgeon, drama	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	'Gay 90's Revue';	'Blind Date'; Arlene	Dusolina Gianinni	'Sherlock Holmes'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Irving Berlin's Music
9:00	Theater; Lucille	'David Harding—counter Spy'; mystery dr.	Lily Pons, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchaikovsky: Manfred (Symphonic Poem)
9:15	Ball; Don Ameche; Jack Carson		Donald Voorhees' Or.	'Screen Test'	
9:30	'Lucky Partners'	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	'Information Please';	Human Adventure; University Chicago dramas	Classical Album
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m.c.		
10:00	Guild; Dick Powell,	Raymond Gram Swing	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Hap'n'd Tomorrow	'Top of the Evening'	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Paul Schubert; news	Vocal Trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan Variety Show	The Symphonette, with M. Piastro, conductor	'Dr. I. Q.'; Quiz show; Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45				Music; Weather	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; N. Eddy, news	News service	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.
11:30	"Johnny Long's Or.	Fisherman's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; music

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54-meg., 31.4m.

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64meg. 31.1m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Jimmy O'Dea in "Over to Mrs. Mulligan's." GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5-m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GVX, 11.93-meg., 25.1m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Transatlantic Quiz. GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26-meg., 41.3m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Canadian Band of the A. E. F. GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GRC, 2.88meg., 104.2m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31meg., 19.5m.

London—11:15 p. m.—The British Tommy. GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GRM, 7.12meg., 42.1m.; GSC, 2.88meg., 104.2m.

Sunday, Sept. 24

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary by J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—London Philharmonic Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Sings. Fleet Street Choir. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Dorset Farmer." A talk by Ralph Wightman. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Herbert Howells Concerto for String Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—The Charioteers.
4:45 p. m.—The Waltz Lives On.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Story to Order.
5:45 p. m.—Music Salon.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—"Lest We Forget."
7:00 p. m.—News; Weekend Review.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Air Lane Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Garwood Van's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBS Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Theater of the Air.
8:00 p. m.—"Pops Concert."
9:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

3:00 p. m.—to 7 p. m. same as WNAC.
7:00 p. m.—"Yankee Symphony Hour."
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Larger Funds Await Jobless

Continued from Page 1

week. To draw the maximum a worker must have earned $340 or more in one quarter of the base period, which at the present time is 1943. This means a required average of a little more than $26.

"Most of the war workers have earned much more than that. Statistics gathered by the State Department of Labor and Industries show average weekly earnings of over $40 a week for all the wage earners in manufacturing establishments covered in its monthly surveys. The number thus listed as receiving more than $40 totaled nearly 500,000.

Generally Quality

"Since war wages have been high and employment steady, war workers will generally qualify for the $18 maximum. The total amount of money that can be paid in a benefit year is $360.

"Those in the lower-pay brackets will also obtain larger payments than before last year. The raising of the maximum from $15 to $18 did not mean merely that the top figure was boosted. The Legislature enlarged the rate of payment back all along the line."

The larger payments in Massachusetts will also be found in many other States, Mr. Marshall noted, because of war wages generally running higher. The rate of payment differs in each State.

Quincy Rejects Offer Of State to Repair Nut Island Wharf

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy has rejected proposals of the Metropolitan District Commission to spend $30,000 to repair the Nut Island wharf thus dashing hopes of the fishing ban being lifted by the commission.

The City of Quincy is powerless, even if it wished to spend such a sum on the state-owned wharf, said the Mayor. City engineers have condemned the structure. The MDC informed City officials they would allow fishermen the privilege of dangling their lines at this popular fishing spot only if the City would assume all cost of necessary repairs and accept responsibilities for all accidents.

City officials after inspecting the property said that the wharf might collapse if struck by a strong wind or storm while several hundred persons were on it.

Winter Train Service For Plymouth Sunday

Restoration of winter train service schedules between Boston and Plymouth, Cape Cod, and South Shore points are a few of the minor adjustments recorded in the New Haven Railroad's new timetable effective tomorrow.

"Shore Line" service between Boston and New York, Philadelphia and Washington remains unchanged. There also are a few minor adjustments in local schedules.

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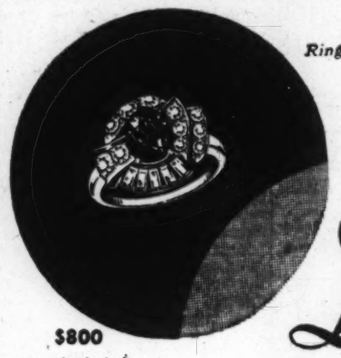

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Allied Drives Ease Plight of Trapped Sky Troops

Continued from Page 1

ern bank of the Rhine branch opposite Arnhem and roared out with artillery support for an isolated British air-borne division holding on grimly north of the river.

But 25 to 30 miles south, German armor cut the "rescue road" from Eindhoven to Nijmegen, and a swirling, seesaw battle raged along the relief route up which the British Second Army had pushed.

The break-through slicing to the Rhine below Arnhem was made in a six-mile drive by one of Britain's finest tank regiments supported by United States air-borne troops fighting as infantry.

It already had linked up with another air-borne force dropped as reinforcements just two days ago below the upper arm of the Rhine.

The drive vastly eased a situation which had been described as critical.

Juncture of the British ground drive and the sky soldiers over the river would open the Ruhr road to Berlin, but it was not disclosed who now holds the strategic Arnhem Bridge. Fierce German attacks beat upon the pocketed British.

One German counterblow cut the Eindhoven-Nijmegen road near Veghel, and the outcome of a pitched battle there was not yet known.

A front line dispatch later said the road had been cleared and that the situation is in hand again.

Nazi Troops Fight With Backs to Rhine

While critical and perhaps decisive battles raged over Dutch soil, three American armies were fighting heavily against Germans making a stand with their backs to the Rhine.

United States First Army men nonetheless captured the town of Stolberg, six miles beyond Aachen, after a bitter house-to-house struggle. Doughboys mopped up little villages near by, but were unable to advance farther east toward the Rhine city of Cologne, 28 miles from the most advanced elements.

There was no news of any further advances in the Prum or Trier wedges, where German resistance had stiffened appreciably. Supreme Headquarters said Americans were forced to give up some ground east of Diekirch, 23 miles northwest of Trier, but declared the Americans had not been forced back across the German border.

The American Third Army smashed one German counterassault five miles below Metz, and one of the biggest armored battles of the invasion thundered into its fifth day on the Lorraine Plain between Nancy and Strasbourg, its outcome yet untold.

Seventh Army men, meanwhile, strengthened positions east of Epinal, midway between Nancy and Belfort, wedged closer to the highway town of Remiremont farther south, and held their crossings of the narrow upper Moselle.

Melisy, 15 miles northwest of Belfort guarding a pass to Germany, was captured.

Along the Riviera, Seventh Army units captured the resort town of Menton, at the Italian border.

The last strongholds north and south of the Channel port of Boulogne fell with a total bag of 7,300 prisoners. Canadians apparently were getting set for knockout blows against the last holdout Channel ports of Calais and Dunkerque.

By a Staff Artist

Help Nears 'Lost Battalion'

Pressure on the "lost battalion" of the Allied sky troops was somewhat relieved as rescue forces hammered northward to the last barrier of the Rhine. Square cross shows where Allies already have made contact with some air-borne units. Round cross shows remainder of pocketed parachutists.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Take Tallinn; Fleet Set for Combat

Soviet minesweepers started clearing a safe channel for the Red Fleet to make its first combat cruise in the Baltic in three years following the capture of Tallinn, Estonian naval base and capital.

While Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's triumphant Leningrad Army pushed without pause to clear remaining German pockets from Estonia's Baltic coast, other Soviet forces battled within the outer defenses of the Latvian Capital of Riga in an effort to cut off land escape routes to the south. The pressure on Riga steadily increased.

In the Balkans, Soviet artillery fire rained inside southeastern Hungary as Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Russian-Romanian spearheads thrust close to the Hungarian rail junctions of Bekescsaba, 110 miles east of Budapest, and Szeged, also on a trunk line leading to the Magyar Capital.

Capturing Arad, a 12-way road and rail junction only 10 miles from the border, the Russians were pressing the battle of Hungary on a 50-mile front defended by steel and concrete frontier fortifications, with the heaviest pressure 20 miles north of Arad. Here the Russians were barely 40 miles from Oradea, on the major rail escape route of the German and Hungarian forces still deep in northern Transylvania.

Driving within 38 miles of Szeged, the Russians launched the campaign for the capture of Budapest, lying directly in front across flat country with few natural obstacles ahead of them.

The Russian war bulletin said Marshal Govorov, in addition to taking Tallinn, captured 800 more towns Sept. 22, including the strategic rail junction of Tapa, 43 miles southeast of the Estonian Capital.

Airmen from the Baltic Fleet blasted Nazi evacuation ships in Tallinn Harbor, sinking three loaded troop transports and damaging other vessels.

Moscow remained silent on progress in the fighting for Warsaw. A Polish communiqué from the Capital asserted Polish Patriots had made contact with Red Army forces in the northern and southern districts of the city after the Russians had crossed the Vistula.

Italy:

Allied Troops Drive Toward Key Pass

Capture of Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale in Italy, both west of captured Firenzuola, has placed American troops on the threshold of Futa Pass, the Allied Headquarters at Rome said.

High ground north of Firenzuola has been occupied.

While American infantrymen hammered at the strategic pass toward Bologna, Eighth Army troops on the Adriatic sector began a drive northwest from captured Rimini toward the same prize objective.

Other Eighth Army units plunged north toward Ravenna, 35 miles up the Adriatic coast from Rimini and 45 miles east of Bologna.

Fifth Army columns spearing northward along the mountain roads were meeting an enemy which Allied Headquarters declared was becoming disorganized "to a limited extent."

Futa Pass is approximately 29 air-line miles below Bologna.

British and Brazilian forces with the Fifth Army continued to make gains "against varied resistance," said an Allied Headquarters report.

The Brazilians, operating on the left flank of the Fifth Army near the Ligurian coast, were last reported smashing forward from Pietrasanta in the direction of La Spezia, 23 air-line miles distant.

Eighth Army forces, which have driven the last enemy forces from south of the Marecchio River, held bridgeheads across the stream three miles wide and two miles deep and were taking an increasing toll of prisoners.

Advance elements were astride Highway No. 9—the ancient Via Aemilia—which extends northwest on the southern edge of the Po Valley through Forli, Bologna, and Modena toward Milan. They were also astride parallel rail lines and began pounding northward up Highway No. 16 toward Ravenna and the Po estuary.

Clearing skies enabled the Allied air forces to begin a new offensive against enemy communications behind the battle lines. From the Piave River northeast of Venice to the Milan and Alessandria areas far to the west, Marauders and Mitchells attacked dozens of highway and rail bridges in a renewed campaign to maroon the Nazi armies.

Pacific:

Bitter Fight Rages Upon Peleliu

A communiqué from United States Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the first since disclosure that carrier planes knocked out 205 enemy aircraft and 37 ships at Manila, Sept. 20, contained no word to confirm enemy reports that the attacks continued on Sept. 21.

The only mention of the Philippines was made in the Sept. 23 communiqué of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, but his announcement of air blows at Japanese shipping off Mindanao covered attacks which preceded the Manila raids.

The official report of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz on the night of Sept. 22 emphasized anew the bitter struggle on Peleliu in the Palaus, 515 miles east of the Philippines.

For the fourth straight day, covering action through Sept. 21, he said the Marines were virtually stalled by Japanese intrenched on a mountain.

"Our front line remains virtually unchanged except for slight northward progress along the west coast," the communiqué stated.

The Marines have all Peleliu's east coast under their control and hold the island's prized airfield.

South of Peleliu, United States 81st Division Army troops firmly holding Angaur Island went after enemy remnants in caves. North of Peleliu, Koror, another island in the Palaus, was shelled on Sept. 21 by an American heavy cruiser which scored several direct hits on enemy defenses.

Tokyo Radio broadcast a propagandist claim that an American invasion of the Philippines would offer "the one chance in 1,000 years when we could, with one strategic blow, bring complete destruction to the enemy."

Tokyo also said that Jose P. Laurel, the puppet president, has announced a declaration of war on the United States and Britain. Immediately after confirming the first carrier attack on the Manila area, Tokyo had said President Laurel placed all the Philippines under martial law, perhaps indicating fear of sabotage.

China:

Japanese Push On From Wuchow

A Japanese force estimated at 20,000 has captured Wuchow, Sikiang port 145 miles southeast of Kweilin, and pushed on in the direction of Liuchow, strategic junction of the Hunan-Kwangsi and the Kwangsi-Kweichow railroads, the Chinese announced.

A Chinese spokesman admitted Wuchow had fallen without much opposition, but declared the Chinese resistance would stiffen as the enemy drove deeper into Kwangsi Province.

About 60 miles southwest of Wuchow, other Japanese forces captured Jungyun. If the Japanese close the gap between Jungyun and Wuchow, they will have a line running from Hainan Island to Hong Kong for defensive operations against any American landings.

Japanese troops bearing down on Kweilin from the northeast still were apparently stalled along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad about 40 miles from the evacuated United States air base, but the Chinese spokesman said the enemy was bringing up reinforcements. The Japanese originally started their push on Kweilin with five divisions.

Air Over Europe:

Improved weather over the Straits of Dover gave promise of another aerial battering of Germany such as that delivered by 1,500 Allied airplanes on Sept. 22.

The German Radio warned people of the upper Danube Valley that Allied bombers and fighters were on their way.

Air fleets from Mediterranean field droned toward Germany's southern approaches.

Shuttle planes from an Italy-Russia-Britain mission returned to English bases, dropping supplies to Polish Patriots and bombing enemy targets en route.

Collaborators: Stern Justice Vital to Peace

As the liberated areas enlarge under the progress of Allied arms, the little dictators are turning their coats. A wave of pretense has begun in which the architects of tyranny are posing as "victims" to save themselves. Mr. Harsch, in one of his regular radiocasts, has presented a cogent discussion of this problem.

By Joseph C. Harsch

In a radiocast over the Columbia Broadcastnig System

This week two events have taken place which require the most earnest and careful consideration, because the reaction of our world to them may well determine whether this victory our soldiers are soon to win will be a lasting victory.

In Rome, a collaborationist was executed—a man named Peitro Caruso, who was Fascist Chief of Police during the final months of the German occupation.

In northern Europe, Russian armies are marching into Finland under the terms of the armistice which was signed yesterday.

"Collaborationist" Argument

Signor Caruso, in Rome, told an American correspondent at his trial that he had not wanted to turn 50 Italian hostages over to the Gestapo for butchery. He said he tried to save them. He argued plaintively that all he did in appearing to serve the Germans was done actually for the purpose of tempering their ruthlessness and because of German force.

In Finland, a martyred air also has been adopted. The Finns, too, argue that they helped the Germans because they had to, and now they are being punished by peace terms which are without any doubt stern. In both cases, there is the same appeal for forgiveness and leniency. In both there is the same implied argument that they should be forgiven because the harm they did was the result not of bad will but of German force.

It is an old argument.

Laval Used Same Line

Pierre Laval gave it to me in Vichy once. He told me he hated the Germans and opposed their conquest as whole-heartedly as any person. He said he had set his course of collaboration because the Germans were strong and ruthless and submission was the sensible course of action. It is an argument and there may be some sincerity on the part of those who voice it.

Neither retribution nor retaliation is an adequate answer.

Signor Caruso took Italian lives as M. Laval took French lives and the Finns took American and British lives by letting the Germans sink our ships in the bitter cold of Arctic waters from bases in Finland. Perhaps they did think it was the way to serve their peoples.

Yet if we accept this point of view and grant the leniency of treatment which is our natural inclination, Germany will have won the chance it wants for another war and another bid for conquest.

Opening for New War

For when they march again, the Carusos and the Lavals and the Finnish Governments of another generation will say to themselves: Let us take the course of expediency and submit to the Germans and help them now because it will temper the wind, because the Germans will hurt us if we don't, and because if freedom does triumph in the end, its leaders will be lenient and forgive us once more.

Thus to take the course of leniency and forgiveness leaves the Germans still in possession of their strongest weapon — the weapon of blackmail through superior willingness to ruthless force. They won their first easy victories with it this time.

They will win them with it again if those who helped them are to be forgiven, for the world will be left with the argument that it is cheaper and easier and safer to submit to tyranny than to fight for freedom.

Soviet Strikes in North

By a Staff Artist

Baltic Army Takes Tallinn

Russia's Baltic forces, in a sudden and spectacular thrust, have swept forward to the Estonian Capital and port of Talinn, key to the Gulf of Finland.

UNRRA Bases European Aid On Food-Clothing Minimums

Continued from Page 1

members of the Combined Resources and Supply Boards from Washington. The food situation is more favorable than when UNRRA officials talked of a 2,000-calorie level at their Atlantic City meeting last November.

Will Depend on Supplies

Director General Herbert H. Lehman was quick to point out that setting a standard of 2,650 calories and one pair of shoes did not necessarily mean that every person would get that, if supplies fall short.

Sample minimum wardrobe lists have been compiled by a committee for Europe. Standards are to be measured in British clothing coupons, using a simplified point scale to cover both clothing and household textiles.

Indication that the United Nations will use their large wheat surplus to provide ample bread for Europe and thus pry loose hoarded food stocks was contained in the committee's recommendation that hoarding and "black market" operations be discouraged by the import of "an adequate supply of one or more staple commodities, such as wheat." Hoarding of grain supplies is already a big problem in Italy.

The Council is considering a Russian-sponsored proposal that priorities for relief be given to countries that have suffered the most and put up the best fight, but L. B. Pearson, of Canada, Council Chairman, indicated at a press conference that there is little chance of its adoption. Nobody could oppose that idea, but it would be a hard standard to administer, he said.

Limited Aid to Italy

Mr. Lehman promised that limited aid to Italy voted by the Committee on Policy yesterday will start as "promptly as possible." UNRRA aid in Italy will be limited to "provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons and care of and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers."

The only relief supplies for other European nations that may be reduced by aiding Italy, Mr. Lehman said, will be fats and sugar destined for children and expectant mothers. General feeding and clothing of the Italians, he said, will still be the responsibility of the military and of voluntary relief groups working through Italy's new national agency for distribution of relief supplies.

The displaced persons referred to in the resolution are Italians who have been shifted from place to place by the war.

Return to Farms

One of the first needs will be to get farmers back home so they can begin to produce food. Six Jewish organizations, including the World Jewish Congress, have indorsed the resolution approved by the Policy Committee yesterday for aid to all persons "who have been obliged to leave the country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations."

"As a result of this action, Gustavo Gutierrez, Cuban delegate, withdrew his resolution to give the newly formed Hebrew nation a seat on the UNRRA Council. The Jewish groups unofficially at the conference are continuing to push for more UNRRA authority in the permanent resettlement of Jews who will not go back to Germany or other ex-enemy countries.

Resettlement is now in the hands of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which was criticized as ineffective by Johan J. Smertenko of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation at a press conference.

Mr. Lehman and Mr. Pearson expect now that the UNRRA Council be able to conclude its sessions here on Sept. 26 or 27. In view of rapid European developments, most of the delegates have a sense of urgency about getting back to their regular posts of duty in Washington and London and seeing UNRRA get from a planning stage into active operations.

Dumbarton Official Comment Maintains Optimistic Tone

Continued from Page 1

headed by Dr. Wellington Koo, moves into the parley, as the Russian group, headed by Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, moves out, much of the groundwork will have been so well prepared that conversations should not drag on anywhere near as long as have those with the Russians.

For one thing, the Chinese delegation has been here in Washington for a couple of weeks figuratively sitting on the doorstep of Dumbarton Oaks waiting for the Russians to move out and they know pretty well what has been going on inside. Also the Chinese have presented their views to the British, American, and Russian delegates so that agreements arrived at to date have had them in mind.

The small area of disagreement that still exists at Dumbarton Oaks is considered by observers here to be of such paramount importance that only a meeting of the heads of the three major powers can resolve them.

This but adds another reason to the increasing number which point to the foregathering of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin in the not distant future.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early disclosed at Quebec that such a conference had been planned for last fall to be held in Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Stalin, for military and security reasons, could not attend that nor the recent Quebec conference.

The absolute necessity for another Teheran, however, seems to increase steadily. The Dumbarton Oaks issues that under-levels of diplomacy have not been able to resolve are but the latest arguments for the inevitability of such a meeting.

Chivalry Rises to Surface In Heat of Arnhem Battle

Continued from Page 1

window and going out the opposite one.

He came back, bringing the civilian owner and his children with him. Dutchmen are uncomfortable companions in the dark, because Dutch sounds very much like German.

In spite of the savagery of the fighting, there is still some chivalry about it. British and German wounded—it makes no difference—come in alike to our field dressing stations.

Some of our stations are now in German hands, but according to reports the Germans there are looking after our wounded well—in addition to their own.

Two Germans have been led in blindfolded carrying one of our casualties and one of theirs. Then they were led back again, as they had promised to go on fighting against us.

Once a German came in offering us terms of surrender, and one of our colonels promptly rushed out and planted the airborne flag in front of his headquarters.

Though some of our men fall asleep over their guns, they go on fighting and go on attacking, and one day perhaps the world will learn the full story of what they have done here.

"When it's over," said the sergeant, "I'd like to see these men flown back to England and march through London just as they are now with six days' dirt on them."

Meanwhile, my personal thanks to four of them—Signalmen Cull, Butcher, Noon, and Hardcastle, the wireless operators who get these dispatches away and keep us in touch with England.

Brotherhood of Porters Re-elect Randolph of N. Y.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23 (AP) — A. Philip Randolph of New York was re-elected international president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Sept. 22 at the final session of the organization's fourth biennial convention.

The delegates approved a resolution condemning bills now pending in Congress calling for postwar military conscription. Declaring passage of such bills would mean "perpetuating a Jim Crow army," the resolution said "such a program is inimical to the objectives of our long tradition of a free America with institutions of free people." The convention voted to hold the Union's 1946 meeting in Chicago.

Italy: Food And Hunger Increasing

Continued from Page 1

hicles available for civilian food transportation.

4. The dislocation and destruction of suppy facilities and distribution installations through German demolitions or damage done by both sides in the course of actual combat.

Hiding of Foodstuffs

Many Italians themselves have added to the general food supply difficulties in various ways. One problem was the hiding of trucks—most of which now have been brought to light and placed in three large transport pools.

Hiding of foodstuffs for the individual's own use, instead of turning them in to its central distributory organizations for sale at fixed prices, has been another problem.

Illegal ration cards have vexed the situation. The 18,000,000 legal ration cards now issued accommodate about 75 per cent of the total population now in Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland south of the Gothic Line.

Some Italian landed proprietors, farmers and minor officials have been found hiding a full year's food supply in their own storehouses. Coupled with the fact that normal harvesting was delayed this year for a month at least, owing to bad weather and the interruptions of war, this explains the defects in the Italian "Ammassi" system of collective stockpiling.

Report on Grain Pool

However, figures up to the middle of August showed that a total of 340,000 tons of wheat had been turned into the Granai del Popolo—grain pool—in liberated Italian territory.

In 1942, the most successful year of the Fascist "Ammassi" system, 800,000 tons of grain were amassed in the whole of Italy.

Plans for effective handling of next year's crops already have been circulated to responsible ACC and Italian officials.

The "Ammassi" system has broken down completely in regard to olive oil, a most important item in the Italian kitchen.

Search for Olive Oil

Special ACC officers, sent into the chief olive-producing areas, succeeded in finding between 6,000 and 8,000 tons specifically for needs of the big cities, but the tightest rationing is existent to spread the oil stocks over until the next olive crop.

That is why olive oil—priced at five lire a liter when available and rationed—is fetching 550 lire ($5.50) on the "black market" in Rome.

The ACC has been helping to take care of "necessitous" citizens and refugees by supplying food for communal feeding centers, administered by Italian charitable institutions. These provide one low-cost meal daily to 180,000 persons.

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Revision of Methods Seen In U. S. Public-Land Program

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—New protests against the continued purchase by the United States Government of huge tracts of land are being heard in Congress. The complaints are coming from both Democrats and Republicans and would seem to indicate that revision of Federal policy toward public lands may be in the offing.

Although Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's blast against the Government's taking of tens of thousands of acres of land in Wyoming for the establishment of a Jackson Hole National Monument has stepped up the criticism of the present Federal policy, it has been under fire for some time. In fact, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has been marshaling his arguments for a fight on this very issue.

Rising in Congress recently, Representative Frank A. Barrett (R) of Wyoming charged that Department of the Interior ownership of the Jackson Hole area has been achieved through deliberately deceiving the people of the region and was directly counter to the will of Congress, as expressed in previous voting on the subject. He contended that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was completely uninterested in whether the Jackson Hole residents objected or whether Congress was opposed to the plan, so long as he had his way.

Criticism Voiced

Although Mr. Barrett's criticism was directed principally at the Jackson Hole deal, he said it was time the United States reviewed the entire question of permitting the Government to go ahead buying more and more land. He also raised the question of whether, at the end of the war, the Government would relinquish the land taken over, presumably for wartime purposes.

The Representative bolstered his speech with figures compiled by the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives showing the percentage of Federally owned land in each state. The states with the highest percentages are: Nevada 87, Arizona 73, Utah 72, Idaho 64, Oregon 53, Wyoming 51, California 46, New Mexico 44, Colorado 38, Washington 35, and Montana 35.

It will be noted that these states all are part of the immense, sparsely populated West. Federal land ownership is not, however, confined to that part of the country west of the Mississippi River. Thus the Government owns 8 per cent of the land in Virginia, 6 per cent in Tennessee, 5 per cent in North and South Carolina, and so forth.

Land-Buying Program

Such figures have caused some persons to wonder what the end of the Federal land-buying program will be. Thus the public-owned lands in the single state of Nevada are more extensive than the combined areas of England, Scotland, and Wales, and their use is dictated, not from within the State itself, but from the Department of the Interior in Washington.

One of the significant features of a bill recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Barrett designed to repeal the establishment of Jackson Hole National Monument is the bipartisan support which it seems to have. Thus Wyoming's Democratic Governor, Lester C. Hunt, and its Democratic Senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, both have publicly supported the Barrett bill.

It certainly would be difficult for anybody in the East to judge the right or wrong of the Jackson Hole affair. Ever since he took office, Secretary Ickes has had a band of loyal, public-minded supporters who claim that his Secretaryship has seen a greater advance in the preservation of America's natural beauties, as well as of its natural resources, than ever before. Thus, undoubtedly, he would find many disinterested persons to support his stand in the present case. Nevertheless, there is a growing restlessness in Congress over the country's present land policy, which eventually may result in important changes.

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New Negro Organization To Stump for Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Formation of the National Nonpartisan League, a Negro organization, which will campaign in 17 states for the re-election of President Roosevelt, has been announced by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Mr. Sengstacke, honorary chairman, said at a press conference that the organization would operate in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oklahoma, California, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Kansas, Connecticut, and on a municipal basis in Providence, R. I., and Seattle, Wash.

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Soviet Terms Seek Belt Of Co-operation

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—Military events, though moving quickly in western Europe, have not advanced so rapidly as in east and southeast Europe, where they have already resulted in developments giving a fairly accurate picture of the postwar political situation.

Collapse of certain European countries before the Russian forces has resulted in the signing of a number of armistices, the terms of which are valuable particularly for light thrown upon the Soviet Union's intentions in that part of the continent.

Today the Russian Control Commission is in Helsinki, the Finnish evacuation of the Porkkala area is under way, and that country is definitely out of the war except for the presence of some retreating German troops.

Romania is now dominated by Russian instead of German troops, and the Russians are also in Bulgaria, from which Yugoslavia and Greece can be invaded easily. Russia has driven out the Germans who now are able only to fight rearguard actions intended to protect the withdrawal of their troops to the Reich.

British Find Moderation

This leaves eastern and southeastern Europe as a territory in which Russia is already dominant.

It is important therefore to know Russian views on the future in that part of the continent, so that recent armistices are significant as probably embodying them. It is rare that an armistice doesn't indicate the lines of later peace treaties.

The vast majority of the British press has concentrated, as the terms of the Russian armistices to Finland and Romania have been published, upon emphasizing their moderation compared with what the Soviet Union might have imposed.

But there is almost no comment on the fact that these armistices seem fixed according to basic conceptions of the Russian foreign policy of tomorrow.

Security obviously is the first consideration of the Soviet Union in this respect. But it is clear that the Russians believe they cannot protect themselves simply by measures inside the U. S. S. R. itself, but also require a belt of friendly states along frontiers, states which would be linked up to the U. S. S. R. in closest cooperation. And such belt would extend from Finland all the way down east Europe.

Finland Loses Outlet

By the recent armistice with Finland Russia obtains a northern sea outlet at Petsamo, consolidates its position in the Gulf of Finland, and removes all threats to Leningrad from this direction.

Finland now becomes a closed state without a free sea outlet, and must inevitably be more dependent upon Russia.

It will also be economically strained by having to pay $300,000,000 in reparations in six years.

Its economic difficulties will be all the greater since Finnish timber, which forms a large proportion of that country's total exports, would be considerably hampered by the loss of the Saima Canal which includes Russia's new frontier on the Karelian Isthmus.

In the case of Romania and Bulgaria the Soviet Union terms so far as known follow a definite line.

There has been no indication hitherto that Russia intends to interfere directly in the affairs of Finland or of these other countries.

Different Races Involved

This is a realistic policy in view of the vastness of the problem for it would involve administering different races in a population of 100,000,000, among whom nationalist feeling will still be very strong after the war.

Nor does the U. S. S. R. intend to set up Communist regimes in these countries. This would have unfavorable reactions for Moscow, since such regimes cannot exclude the possibility of the danger of Trotskyist revolutionary movements which the present Stalinite regime frowns upon.

Apart from the Baltic States—where Russia's annexation in 1940 appears to be accepted in most realistic circles here as a situation likely to continue, Russia will probably leave developments inside the various countries in east Europe to develop themselves. Naturally, however, it will be favorably inclined toward Communist parties in these various states.

Russia would also probably favor as immediate steps national coalitions in which local Communist parties would have room to enlarge their influence at the expense of the more moderate Leftist parties, such as the Social Democrats.

Russo-Polish Relations

Russo-Polish relations seem to indicate that the Soviet Union is prepared to co-operate with the new Poland [with frontier roughly at the Curzon Line] provided there is a regime favorable to Moscow.

Simultaneously, however, Russian action in supporting the Polish Committee of Liberation in Lublin and that Committee's actions in holding plebiscites under abnormal conditions in some areas, suggest that much can be done under the guise of democracy which cannot be democratically defended.

The U. S. S. R., however, remains outside all this, maintaining that the affairs between the Polish Government here and the Moscow-sponsored Lublin regime are purely internal Polish affairs in which the Soviet Union is not mixing.

As for the Balkans, Russia is clearly going to play a preponderant role. The treaty with Romania has brought the U. S. S. R. to the mouth of the Danube through acquisition of Bessarabia. Its co-operation in driving out the Hungarians from Transylvania must increase Romania's dependence upon the U. S. S. R.

Romania's main source of export, namely, oil, having been largely ruined as the result of Allied bombings and German exploitation, it will be hard to meet the indemnity of £75,000,000 which must be paid in six years, leaving it a poor country.

The Bulgarian Situation

Russia's quite unexpected declaration of war on Bulgaria [after diplomatic relations hitherto throughout the war] ensure the Soviet Union's right largely to determine the armistice terms imposed on that country, especially as Russian armies are on the spot. And examination of the map of southeast Europe shows that the country is in the key position for all the Balkans as well as for the Straits.

Russian connections with Yugoslavia through the Tito Partisan forces also gives Moscow important standing among one section of the Yugoslavs [though not necessarily with a majority of the Serbs] as must also the existence of certain Partisan elements in Greece.

Developments in those countries must await future events, but there is little doubt here that the Soviet Union's appearance as liberator in the Balkans will have a tremendous effect on the peoples there and that Russia will certainly have a significant say in the future of the Straits, particularly concerning conditions in postwar shipping there.

This is a matter in which Turkey is particularly interested, and it is not surprising that it has begun to show some uneasiness, though justification for this must await events.

Russian Co-operation Vital

Russia has emerged as a great power of east Europe, that is the fact which must be faced. Peace there is impossible without Russian co-operation, and normal postwar development depends upon the U. S. S. R. adopting a generous policy toward these smaller states and appreciation for the just interests of all nations concerned.

East Europe and particularly the Balkans may, therefore, yet prove the great test for co-operation of the "Big Three."

British traditional policy hitherto has been protection of smaller states, "individual nations small and great must be the basis of the new world organization," said Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of the Foreign Office, at Dumbarton Oaks.

Reports from that conference differ, however, and the United States is understood largely to support such policy fundamentally.

However, in their interpretation of the Soviet Union's conception of position of small nations in the postwar world some reports maintain that the Soviet Union desires that power should be in the hands of "Big Four" powers since they are the source of present-day world power and that smaller nations should be limited to defensive armaments.

Should this be so, it is significant for the future of east and south Europe and cannot be ignored.

Nominations Sought For Bernays Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Announcement that it would receive nominations for the Edward L. Bernays award for outstanding achievement in white-Negro relations in the United States until Nov. 1 was made by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ today.

The name of any American citizen can be submitted for the award, the aim of which is to focus attention on "constructive, co-operative efforts to remove racial tensions and conflicts and to insure better personal and group relations between white and Negro people of the United States."

The award is an engrossed scroll and a $1,000 war bond. Nominations are to be filed with George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations at the Council's office, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Minneapolis Star Journal
Waiting for the Victory Parade

Shipyard Pay Hit by Unions; Strike Threat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Shipyard unions today added their weight to the labor pressure upon wage ceilings with an American Federation of Labor union implying there may be strikes unless wages are raised.

John P. Frey, President of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades department, in a shouting, table-thumping demand upon the National War Labor Board, insisted that the Government "honor" a 1942 wage contract "or we will take matters into our own hands and use our own judgment."

An industry spokesman said that shipyards "are paying the highest industrial wages in the country."

John Green, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Marine and Shipbuilding Workers union, presented his union's demand for an increase of 17½ cents an hour, contending that the Government wage policy "has been unfortunately allied with an artificially construed index which is no longer indicative of present wartime conditions."

H. Gerrish Smith, on behalf of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, said that industry "considers that in view of a 41.2 per cent increase in average straight time hourly shipyard earnings and a 69.5 per cent increase in weekly earnings in May, 1944, as compared with January, 1941, with a cost of living increase of only 24.1 per cent over the same period, that no increase in shipyard wage rates is warranted."

Civil Liberties Head Wins Draft Release

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23 (AP)—George Ballard Reeves, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Committee for Conscientious Objectors, won his battle for release from the Lapine Camp for conscientious objectors Sept. 21.

Federal Judge James A. Fee ruled that the Washington, D. C., man had been illegally drafted, and ordered his release.

Mr. Reeves, in a suit against the Lapine Camp head and Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, charged that he was reclassified a conscientious objector last September and shipped to camp without the customary 10 days' grace to file an appeal.

Previously his Philadelphia draft board had exempted him because of his work on a parole program for conscientious objectors.

World Free-Press Motive Gets Sweden's Approval

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23 (AP)—The spirit of the free press resolution passed Sept. 21 by the United States Congress is "in harmony with the Swedish constitutional law on freedom of the press," officials said in expressing approval.

Sweden also agrees, if necessary to safeguard the right of worldwide interexchange of news, that there should be an international

Church Group Ties Peace To Common Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Warning that force of itself cannot achieve peace but must be made the servant of just law, the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace is out today with appraisal of current discussions of international order that stresses that "no arrangement for the use of force should even in appearance be a device whereby the strong impose their will upon the weak."

The commentary, reaffirming the Commission aim for world organization based on spiritual principles with power "responsibly used toward a common human good," was issued by the three-year-old body, instituted by the Federal Council of Churches and headed by John Foster Dulles, at sessions here this week, at which Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of Chicago Theological Seminary, and Dr. John A. Mackay, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, presided.

Gratified that the United States is putting forth strong nonpartisan efforts to achieve a world peace structure, the Commission cautions that moral authority and political effectiveness will not go with any system which grants immunity to a few powerful nations.

It counsels that any international principles which are to govern the use of force and determine when and against whom it shall be brought into play ought to reflect the balanced judgment of all nations and have well-defined and predictable purposes.

The Commission recognizes that the future will have to mold any world organization now created, but it urges that, to safeguard against initial defects in fundamental moral principle, "it quickly becomes the nucleus of a cooperative effort which will give all the peoples a sense of creative fellowship."

"Only if world organization is curative and creative will man generally be willing to make the sacrifices necessary to sustain it," it holds. "It must deal constructively with the underlying causes of war—quest for power, economic and political maladjustment, exploitation of colonial relationships, racial discrimination and denial of spiritual and intellectual freedom."

Such organization, the group urges, should be made universal "as quickly as possible," to include not only neutrals but former enemies, foreseeing that when fighting ends there will be both punishment and settlement, but advising that, "if we try to make the settlement itself the punishment, the settlement will not last."

Somervell Reduces Service Work Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell yesterday ordered a relaxation of the 54-hour work week order throughout the Army Service Forces, saying that the backlog of work which resulted in the order has been reduced.

Where there is no accumulation of unfinished work in excess of normal operating backlog, the working day will be reduced to eight hours and leaves of absence granted. Instructions provide, however, that where backlogs exist or where emergencies develop, work hours may be increased again.

The lengthened work week was instituted on July 26 as an emergency measure.

Japanese Not Wanted, Says Arizona Governor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—After the war California can have its Japanese back, says Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona.

"They're California's problem," said Governor Osborn in an interview Sept. 21. "Before the war we had only about 700 Japs in Arizona. California had thousands. Originally you people encouraged their migration, thinking they'd be cheap labor. Now California doesn't want them. Well, neither do we."

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Nazi Laws of Oppression Annulled by Eisenhower

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—A strict policy in dealing with occupied Germany, including the capital penalty for any German aiding the Nazis or deliberately misleading Allied troops, was decreed today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

As a first step, a ban was placed on the Nazi political and military organizations. All were ordered dissolved, while "German laws involving discrimination on grounds of race, religion, or political opinion are abrogated," said the edict, issued by Supreme Headquarters.

This included laws such as those for "the protection of German blood and honor." The Hitler youth law was banished, along with that which made the swastika and the uniforms it graced state-protected property.

Meanwhile, the British press expressed dissatisfaction with the progress made by the Allied War Crimes Commission in preparing cases against Hitler and other top-ranking Nazis. A hitch was said to have developed over how they would be tried—whether they should be taken before a military court or dealt with on a political basis.

Type of Trial at Issue

The London News Chronicle and Daily Mail, declaring the names of Hitler, Goebbels, Göring, and Himmler have not yet been placed on the list of 350 criminals already drafted, said the reason may be that the Allies have not decided how they would be tried.

General Eisenhower's statement, which amplified a radiocast to the German people Sept. 18, ordered Nazi Party administrative officers to remain at their posts until all funds, records, equipment, and property are surrendered.

At the same time, it outlined steps for the installation of orderly processes by the Allied Military Government.

These were listed as the main objectives of the AMG in Germany: To promote the safety and health of the occupying troops, to eliminate Naziism, to maintain public order, to establish suitable civil government in a form sufficient to support military operations, to apprehend war criminals, and to control transfers of certain property in Germany.

Allied Controls

The Allies will take over mails, telephone, telegraph, and radio systems.

Germans must surrender firearms and wireless-transmitting equipment.

Travel will be permitted only at the discretion of military authorities.

Allied military marks were made legal tender.

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Griddle Cakes
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2 tblsps. sugar — 2 eggs
3 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder* — 1¾ c. milk
¼ c. melted shortening
Sausage meat

Sift flour, sugar, Rumford Baking Powder and salt. Beat eggs; add with milk to dry ingredients; mix smooth. Add shortening. Drop by spoonfuls on hot griddle; bake, browning on both sides. Pan-broil sausage meat; spread between each two griddle cakes. Pile griddle cakes on top of one another, to make a large cake. Garnish with sauteed apple rings. Serve with syrup. Cut in cake-size wedges to serve 4.

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Dewey Outlines His Program of Postwar Social Security for U. S.

'Omissions' of New Deal Act Scored by G. O. P. Nominee

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP) — Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's speech, prepared for delivery at the Coliseum here last night:

During the past two weeks I have traveled once again across this great continent of ours, from Albany to Coeur d'Alene, then down the magnificent sweep of the Pacific Coast from Seattle to your great city of Los Angeles.

I wish it were possible for every American to share this rich experience. Only to see the natural wealth and beauty of our country—to talk with our people where they live—is a profound and moving refutation of the defeatist New Deal doctrine that America has passed its prime.

Our country is still young, still vigorous, still capable of growth. Once we get a national administration which believes in our economic system and in the American people—there is no limit to America.

In the course of this trip, I have talked with thousands of people, individually and in groups—to labor leaders and to farmers, to cattle men and ranch hands, to politicians, to business and professional people, to soldiers and sailors, to housewives, and newspapermen. I have done some talking, but a lot more listening.

Want To Work Together

The most moving thing about my trip this year is that I find our people, wherever they live, are in a mood to work together. They want a national administration in Washington that will help them work together. They are thoroughly fed up with government policies which divide the West from the East and the Middle West from both. They are fed up with policies which divide the farmer, the businessman, and the workingman into rival and contending groups.

Men and women from all parts of our country have been fighting and working side by side in this war. They want to work together with the same unity when peace comes. They want to meet the problems of reconversion fairly and justly, without advantage to any section over any other section of the country.

The great industrial plants you have built here in the West to produce for war must have an equal opportunity to convert to peacetime production with the industrial plants of the East and the Middle West. The workers in all our war plants wherever located must have an equal opportunity for peacetime jobs.

Search for Answers

Our people are thinking very much alike upon the major questions of our day. Moreover, they are approaching these questions in a similar mood. They are searching for constructive answers to our problems. They are keenly aware of the mistakes and blunders of the past. They want to put those mistakes and blunders behind. They are not thinking in terms of the past. They are thinking in terms of the future.

First in the minds of all of us is the winning of the war. Everyone is agreed that the war can end only with the complete defeat of Germany and Japan, right in Germany and Japan. We want nothing short of total, crushing victory. That comes before everything else. Then we want to get the men and women in our armed forces back home as promptly as possible.

The next thing uppermost in the minds of all our people is the securing of a lasting peace. Among the thousands of people that I talked with was an Indian mother in Wyoming. She was leading her little two-year-old son by the hand. She had a gold star pinned on the blanket she wore over her shoulders. She came up to me and pointed to the little boy, and said: "His father killed in France." Then she said: "You make sure we never have another war."

Want Peaceful World

That Indian mother spoke what is in the hearts of all Americans today. They want America to join with the other peace-loving nations of the world in building a permanent organization for peace. And they know that if this great undertaking is to succeed, it must not be the work of one party or of one man. Representing the aspiration of all our people, it must be a bi-partisan effort, having the support of all people.

Everywhere people knew and approved of the joint efforts of Secretary Hull and myself to establish bi-partisan co-operation for a permanent world organization to maintain lasting peace.

Thinking of Security

A third important thing on everybody's mind is the question of jobs here at home after the war is over. From one side of the country to another, our people are determined that we are not going back to the 10,000,000 unemployed we had in 1940. They know that under the New Deal we had to have a world war to get jobs. You don't have to tell people that. They haven't forgotten it. And they are worried about it. They are worried about it because they remember that in all those long years from 1933 to 1940, this country failed for the first time in its history to achieve real economic recovery and go ahead of previous decades.

The American people are thinking about the problem of how we are to obtain economic security without sacrificing our personal freedom. Last night in San Francisco I discussed the philosophy of government which I believe we must establish if we are to achieve the goal we seek—freedom and opportunity with the fullest measure of economic security.

Tonight I am going to talk about another aspect of this great question; how we are to obtain greater security for the men and women of this country in their personal lives and what the United States Government should do about it.

It is nothing new for Americans to be concerned about social progress. Social progress in America did not begin in 1933. It began when the first settlers came to this continent. It was in the blood of those who came to these shores to found a new kind of nation. It has been as insistent as the growth of our country. It is in our blood today.

Discusses Social Laws

Let us look at one of our important social laws today. Let us consider where we stand and where we go from here.

In 1935, our Social Security Act was passed by a nonpartisan vote of overwhelming proportions. Just once in the nine years since then has there been any attempt to improve and extend social progress. That was in 1939 when a few changes were made. There have been many recommendations since but there have been no results.

Men and women everywhere are eager for concrete, definite proposals. They want to know what we can do to bring about the better life that we are seeking. Accordingly, I propose that our program for social progress be broadened and strengthened, and that we move forthwith to do these things:

First: The Social Security Act should be amended to provide old-age and survivors' insurance for those who most desperately need protection and are not now covered by social security or some other pension or retirement system.

Twenty million of us—farmers and farm workers, domestic workers, employees of nonprofit enterprises, many government employees, and those who work for themselves—are left without this protection as the law now stands. What kind of security is it which leaves all these people unprotected yet puts the high-salaried officials of large corporations in the system, whether they need it or want it or not?

Some Denied Benefits

Why should farm families be denied the benefit of this system of old-age security? Why should farm workers be denied security? Why should domestic servants be excluded? Why should those who work for themselves be denied this security? Why should large numbers of white-collar workers be excluded? Because there are difficulties of administration? That is not a good enough answer.

In bringing about the necessary broadening of old-age and survivors' insurance, we will, of course, meet with many problems. We will have to adopt different methods of collecting the social security tax in order to avoid a bookkeeping burden upon small employers, family-type farmers or others we seek to protect. If we make up our minds that protection against old age is something to which every American is entitled, we shall find a way to reach that objective.

A serious omission in the list of those covered at the present time consists of the men and women now in military service. Those who once worked in jobs covered by old-age insurance and who stepped out of those jobs to enter the service of their country, suffer a gap in their old-age benefit credits.

Unless the law is changed, their reward for serving their country may be a net reduction and loss in their old-age or survivors' benefit. The law must be changed promptly to correct this injustice.

Second: We must widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups which are now unprotected.

Here again there will be problems, but they can and will be solved.

Jobs In States

Third: The employment service, originally handled by the states and taken over by the Federal Government during the war, should be returned to the states as soon as practicable. After all, jobs are in the states, not in Washington—we hope. The employment service must be where employment is and in the hands of people who know local conditions.

Employment service and unemployment insurance are clearly parts of one and the same job. They ought to be handled in the same office by the same administrator. To provide benefits without providing employment service is to do less than half the job. After all, it is another job a man wants—and as soon as possible.

Fourth: We must help to develop a means for assurance of medical service to those of our citizens who need it, and who cannot otherwise obtain it. This is a task that must be carried out in co-operation with our medical men. There can be no group better able to advise on medical care than the medical profession. Yet, unhappily, this is the very group which the New Deal has managed to alienate.

Our free and independent medical profession has advanced medical science in America ahead of every other nation in the world. Its freedom has made it great. It should be encouraged, not discouraged. Let us enlist the friendship and aid of the doctors of America in organizing our private and public hospitals as well as our other services into a fully effective system to protect the health of all our people.

Aid to Veterans

Fifth: The states and the local communities must be encouraged to establish the fullest information service for veterans.

When the veteran comes back to his home town, he should be able to get prompt and expert counsel as to his rights and opportunities. The G. I. Bill of Rights is a nonpartisan law. It rightly recognizes service to veterans as a part of the cost of the war and as a national responsibility.

But that is not all that needs to be done. Every veteran should be able to talk over his plans with someone at home. There should be someone who can tell him where to look for the best possible job, how to go after that job, how to continue his education if he wants to. There should be someone to tell him where to find the local, state or Federal agency that can best help him meet his problems. The state and the home community can do this best because they alone have an intimate understanding of the personal problems involved.

This is already being demonstrated in my own State of New York. We are proud of the effective work being done by our Veterans' Commission, headed by Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum. It takes our State service to the place where the veteran lives, where he is known, and where he expects to work. Other states and communities are doing a similar job. I am sure all others will.

Program of Progress

Here is a program to pick up and carry forward an American system of social progress. The years 1945 to 1949, for which we are selecting a new administration will be largely peacetime years. But the pattern that will shape them is a pattern that has been slowly forming through the agonizing years of war.

Out of the suffering of war there has emerged a high resolve in the minds of the American people that the world we live in must become a better world.

To that end we must work together to increase the security of the individual against the hazards of old age, of unemployment, of ill health. We must work together to increase the security of our society against the hazards of mass unemployment, falling prices, and periodic depression. But we must never forget that security alone is only half of the goal. The other half is freedom and opportunity. Without these, there can be no real security.

America became great because of the courage and resourcefulness of her men and women. America became great because in this country there was unlimited opportunity. It is for us who have inherited America to keep her great by making sure that in this country there is always opportunity.

Dewey Does Tongue-Twister

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren, introducing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican Presidential nominee, at a luncheon yesterday, commented on Governor Dewey's birthplace, Owosso, Mich., and mentioned his home county. He challenged Governor Dewey to pronounce it and spell it.

Governor Dewey then named his native county of Chiawassee, and spelled it at the suggestion of some one in the audience.

"I have a packed jury in this trial," the G. O. P. nominee added, and said that of a large number of cousins, uncles, and aunts of his in Southern California, several were in the audience.

Wallace Says Peace Will Test 'Our Form of Government'

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP) — When the war is over, this country will have "one more chance to prove that our form of government is best," declares Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace, speaking last night at a rally sponsored by a United Labor Committee for Roosevelt, asserted "there is one more opportunity to show that free enterprise is progress" and added:

"After this war there will not be unemployment in Russia. We've got to do as well as they. We must do better or else step back."

If, after the war, "we have unemployment or if we drop our standard of living," he stated, "remember that the people affected will not stand for it. They took it once after the last war, but they know now that it is unnecessary and that it can be prevented."

He called for a strong liberal party to unite farmers, workingmen and businessmen "into a single group for a single purpose," avoiding "dastardly" influences which he said Republicans used in the past to st farmers against workers and both against industry.

In New York, Mr. Wallace declared yesterday that a "liberal program" for the nation would be one that produced $170,000,000,000 in goods and services, provided employment for 58,000,000 and left 3,000,000 in the Army.

"This means more planning than we have ever had," Mr. Wallace told a luncheon meeting of the National Citizens Political Action committee. "After a successful war, we have to plan 95 per cent as much for a successful peace as for a successful war."

Re-election Backed

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt and U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York yesterday were indorsed for re-election by the Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the American Federation of Labor unions in New York City.

Dewey Promises Extension Of Social Security Program

Continued from Page 1

tration with laxity for having made only one gesture to "improve and extend social progress" since 1935 and none since 1939. Mr. Dewey holds that, that is not good enough, and, therefore, he is advocating five specific enlargements of the national Social Security Program:

1. Amendment of the Social Security Act so it will take in 20,000,000 farmers and farm workers, domestic help, employees of nonprofit enterprises, many Government employees, and those who work for themselves—groups which are left without this protection as the law now stands.

2. A similar extension of unemployment insurance to groups which are now unprotected.

3. Return of the employment service from Federal to state administration at the earliest practical moment.

4. Government help "to develop means for assurance of medical service to those of our citizens who need it and who cannot otherwise obtain it"—this to be included in a program to be worked out "in co-operation with our medical men."

5. Establishment of state and local community information services for returning soldiers to advise them as to their job and security rights.

This program bears little resemblance to the Townsend Plan, the "ham-and-eggs" of thirty-dollars-every-Thursday scheme or the more recently promoted Sixty-at-Sixty ($60 a month at the age of 60) which have at one time or another flourished in California. Mr. Dewey's is a more orthodox social security program but it is breath-taking in its scope in comparison with anything which the Republican Party in Congress heretofore has indorsed.

His proposals did not, however, appear to go beyond the approval of the greatest audience he has yet addressed, an audience which gave him his most tumultuous ovation when he outlined his social ideas in the mammoth Los Angeles Coliseum last night.

"Social progress is in our blood today," he declared. "We must work together to increase the security of the individual against the hazards of old age, of unemployment, of ill health. We must work together to increase the security of our society against the hazards of mass unemployment, falling prices, and periodic depression."

Governor Dewey was received with genuine enthusiasm through his appearances in Los Angeles, attracting the largest street crowds which have yet come out to greet the Republican nominee, but the enthusiasm also was marked by more booing than has been noticeable heretofore and periodic yells from the curb of: "We want Roosevelt" and "No more Hoover."

Foreign Policy Speech By Dewey Under Attack

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—U. S. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida charged Sept. 21 that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, had made "a purposeful effort to stir up strife between the Russians and the Poles."

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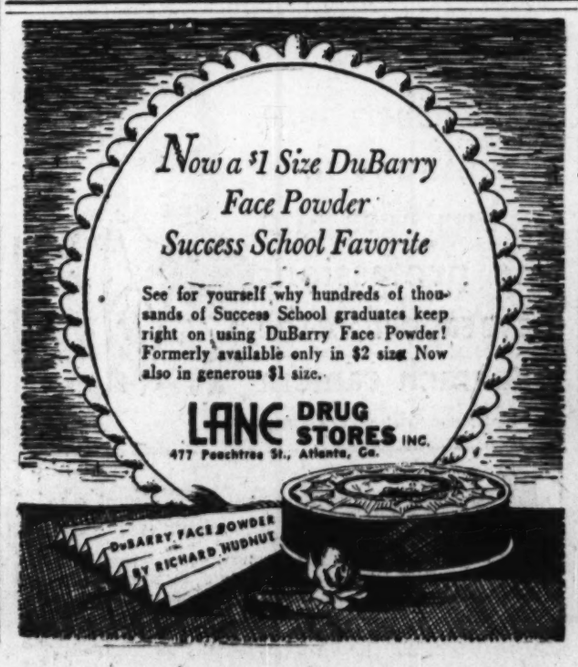
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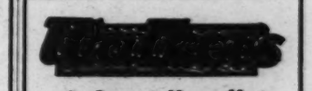
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Author of "Music Reading"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Music can give much pleasure to both parent and child if approached in the right way. If we would only be understanding in regard to how a child begins the study of music, many of the discouragements and disappointments would be avoided. In no other field of learning are we quite so thoughtless as to give the child lessons without considering what is demanded of him when he begins.

Why is it that so many children cease taking music lessons after a short period of time? Why is it that parents so often say, "I wish someone had kept me at my practice of music instead of allowing me to stop merely because I did not want to practice. I want it so much now that I shall see that my child continues." How can the parent make the child continue? Where is the difficulty, and how can it be overcome?

It is true that we all need discipline in order to accomplish results, and practice does require disciplined thought, but we should also have satisfaction in accomplishment, and that can be attained.

Many Demands

Have you ever thought of the demands placed upon a child when he begins his music study, generally when he is five to eight years old? For the first time, if the parent does not know music, or if the parent does not take the time to work with the child, a child, let us say Johnny, is placed at a piano, all alone, and told to practice the lesson given him by the teacher; a new experience, as he is accustomed to group learning in school. There is no comparison for him with the work of other children, no natural stimulus from someone else working with him.

Having a music lesson only once or twice a week instead of every day as in school is also a new experience in learning. Even many adults find working "on their own" a plan that is not easy to carry out achieving definite accomplishment day by day.

Just think of what Johnny is asked to do:

1. READ MUSIC: simple music, of course, one or two notes per measure but there are lines and spaces to be named with the G clef, and very soon an F clef, and each group has a different set of names.

2. COUNT TIME: that elusive space over which sound travels which has to be counted just so and evenly 1-2-3-4, and it does not look even on the page, some measures for counting four look long and some short, and yet the teacher says "count four to each measure in this piece." Strange, isn't it? and it does not look right to Johnny's eyes!

3. THE KEYBOARD: translate the reading to the piano keyboard, find the right key to produce the right pitch that is required for a certain line or space, and hold it down just the right length of time.

4. HANDS: my hands—sometimes I am supposed to use my right hand and sometimes my left hand, says Johnny, but I am not sure which; there seems to be a place at the middle of the piano called C that is about halfway, and I think my right hand is supposed to go up and my left hand to go down. Sometimes I am supposed to use my two hands together and that is not easy to do.

And Still More

5. FINGERS: O yes, I just discovered that my fingers begin together with the thumbs when I play the piano, and my right hand fingers go up 1-2-3-4-5, and my left hand fingers go down from the thumb 1-2-3-4-5. I must remember that, too, says Johnny. That is the way to do if my hands go away from each other; but if they go the same way I must not forget that the right hand goes 1-2-3-4-5, but the left hand goes 5-4-3-2-1.

6. KEYBOARD SENSE: and the teacher said that I must not watch my hands too much, as it takes my attention away from reading the music, that I must feel my way on the keyboard.

7. POSITION: that means that I must sit up straight, and not twist my legs around the chair, keep my hands just so on the keys, very quietly. I think she said "relaxed."

8. LISTENING: I must not forget that, because I must hear whether or not I am playing correctly; but how can I tell? I never did this before!

9. REMEMBERING: and the teacher said that I must be careful to remember from day to day the music that I have played; but that is not easy. She says to play a few measures of music over and over until I am sure that I know them. I'd rather go on and see what the other part is like, says Johnny.

10. ENJOYMENT: and I am supposed to like what I am playing, but it does not sound like much yet. Do I like it? I think I'd like to play way up at the end. How funny it sounds, so light and tinkly, or way down at the bottom, how grumbly! That's fun! (Interruption from the parent: "Johnny, is that what the teacher gave you to practice?")

Less Struggle, More Pleasure

Ten things to do at once requiring what we call concentration! I wonder if that was the reason you did not want to practice any longer; the results were not worth the effort. If, however, the study had been so planned that these different requirements were given as they were necessary, there would have been less struggle and more pleasure.

Do you realize that studying music requires the use of seeing, hearing, thinking, ambidexterity, all at once? Knowing this, how should music be presented to Johnny if he is really to enjoy it? Music should be part of a child's experience, not only for reasons which look toward a future benefit, but for the reason that it gives present satisfaction. The desire to have a child study music probably includes one of the following motives: enjoyment of music as an art, an avocation; as self-expression, reproducing an art; a career, a vocation; understanding of an art, appreciation as a listener; and social pleasure, enjoying music with others. All of these motives include the need of pleasure in learning, and it can be given through an understanding approach to the study of music.

Ewing Galloway

There may be more fun than music in this particular effort, but the activities of these children serve to illustrate that music should be a joyful experience and rightly begins that way. A child's first adventures in making music can and should be happy ones. Mothers and Dads will find much help these days at their local music store or by writing to music publishers. Delightful books are available in the pre-school and primary field, containing little songs that may be dramatized, rhythms to walk, skip, or clap, play-songs, and others. Even parents who "cannot play the piano" are thus helped to build in the home happy musical experiences with the children.

Through the Editor's Window

Child Heroes in the Combat Zones

By Margaret Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some day a history of the active part boys and girls have taken in this war should be written. Youngsters have always directly aided combatants in wars, I am told; but one knows little of it by the time the records are confined between the boards of our often-too-political history books.

In my morning paper, recently, was an account of a Belgian boy whose deed is compared with that of the famous little Dutch lad of the childhood classic who put his finger into the dike and held back the sea until help came. What really happened in the case of the little Dutch boy never seemed clear to me as a child, perhaps because my idea of dikes was limited to the great levees and dikes up and down the Mississippi, where a small thumb in a hole would be a fatuous performance. But there is nothing unconvincing about the story of this modern Belgian lad.

* * *

The Germans were fleeing north and east from Brussels toward the Dutch frontier, blowing up bridges behind them. Just north of Boom one bridge remained. The Nazis crossed this bridge, then a detail of engineers placed dynamite under it and attached wires leading to a detonator. An 11-year-old Belgian youngster, hiding in the bushes, watched the whole thing. As soon as possible he slipped out, cut the wires, and then ran back to the village. Nameless he must be until the Nazis are defeated, but he is one of the many child heroes of this war.

There are, for example, the youngsters of the Eastern front earlier in the fighting, when the Nazis had overrun Russian territory and were battering Stalingrad. Stories filtered through—a boy caught here and there gave hint of the many who were not caught—as children under the guise of innocent bystanders gathered valuable information from the enemy and managed to reach the Russians with it. Their help was often priceless. Stories have come out of Greece, too, of the messages carried to and from the hills by young boys; while the Partisans of Yugoslavia have been recorded more than once as benefiting by the services of youngsters. As for the children of Poland, they have written their unspoken names in the stars for the loyal service they have rendered in seeking out information and reaching the right persons with it. And it is well known that the Underground newspapers all along in all the conquered countries have relied upon children in large measure for their delivery.

* * *

When I was a child I knew men who had been boys in the War Between the States, here in America, and who had carried messages, picked up information that grownups could not have secured, and in a small way been helpful in ways remarkably similar to those of the youngsters on the European Continent in this war. When I read Esther Forbes' "Johnnie Tremaine," I realized how naturally young boys must have taken part in the American Revolution, too, and wished that more such records founded on facts were available to us. Indeed, allowing for the modernization of methods and a change of personnel, the story of the Belgian boy hiding in the bushes while the enemy arranged to blow up the bridge, might be transferred to that or any other war and remain convincing. We should not lose these incidents.

It is too early to say whether child-hero tales will form a part of the juvenile literature of the next era. It will depend on our postwar attitude toward war stories. But it is certainly not too early to say that amid the abundance of dramatic material available to writers of the next literary era, the stories of these youngsters rate high. I, for one, would like my postwar history books less political and richer in stories of the people—even of children—like these.

Chicago Art School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

There has been a lot of discussion as to the effect of the war upon art, and also upon art schools, for they supply the majority of our artists. There is no doubt that many of their students went into the armed forces and many others into related war activities, causing a tremendous drop in enrollments throughout the country. Now when enrollments are steadily increasing, though still with a much larger than the usual percentage of women, it is interesting to see whether the standards have been altered for better or for worse.

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago is holding its annual exhibition (to Oct. 1), and it is a very strong one, perhaps one of the best in years. School shows frequently divide themselves into black-and-white sections and color sections, the color being considered an attraction added to the basic black-and-white conceptions. This usual division is quite conspicuous by its absence which is particularly noticeable in the work of the first year.

How Experimental?

The question often arises as to how experimental the character of art school work should be. Should the "advanced painting classes" attempt to show the world new forms of expression, or should they seek to express something more or less definite within a rather more restricted field? Should the business of putting on paint, which is, after all, a craft, be cultivated in school, or left to the trial and error method and postponed till one has left school?

The advanced painting section of this show has not striven after any particularly rhapsodical effects, but it is workmanlike and shows craftsmanlike achievement rather than a striving after the happy accident. Are, then, the imaginative processes being stifled? Another section of the show, and to me one of the most interesting, answers a vigorous "No!" This is the composition section, generally the dullest in any school show, for somehow or other compositions or sketch plans for pictures generally don't come off. These compositions, many of them sufficiently developed to be considered as pictures, show abundant imagination, fresh presentation and handsome color. Of varying degrees of fancy they are purposeful.

Textiles and Ceramics

Textiles are always a strong feature of these annual shows at the Art Institute, and the textile gallery has many beautiful examples. A student who specialized in textile design won a traveling fellowship this year, which is a startling departure from the usual sequence of painters and occasional sculptors. There are some excellent ceramics in the same gallery with evidence of real skill on the wheel.

The furniture design section is better than usual. While the visitor does not have the opportunity to test the comfort of the various chairs, nevertheless there are some very unhackneyed designs which seem to have possibilities. There is not much sculpture, for this seems to be a wartime casualty, but the printing design department has its usual excellent showing, and the photographic illustration is much improved with some very fine things.

There is nothing aimless in the entire show and there is plenty of imagination withal. Art, it seems to me, is always a byproduct, resulting from the doing of something perfectly definite, supremely well. I believe the students are on the right track.

C. F. K.

Autumn

All the autumn is flying gold
When the yellow leaves come tumbling to the ground.

Dick Hunter, 10 years
Luther Burbank School

A Postwar Technical Trend?

By the Associated Press

Washington

American education is likely to take a trend toward technical studies when a million or so war veterans descend on the schools.

Although some educators believe there is a strong possibility of training an over-supply of technicians in the postwar years, the U. S. Office of Education reports that many veterans will want to continue the specialized training they have been getting in the services.

They will be interested in the kind of engineering or scientific education that can be completed in six months to two years of study, the Office of Education said. Therefore some states may create new types of schools, such as technical institutes; and Junior Colleges may assume a more important role than before.

The Office of Education's view of the situation was given today in a general report by the Office of War Information on the education of veterans. The OWI said: Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 veterans of the present war may study eventually at institutions of their own choice under provisions of the servicemen's readjustment act of 1944 (G. I. bill of rights). There were 261 so studying on July 31.

Veterans will increase the college population by only about 2 per cent in the 1944-45 scholastic year, and the number will increase annually until 1947-48 and then taper off.

Meantime Dr. Francis J. Brown, director of the House Education Committee's study of higher education, told a reporter he thinks the coming trend toward technical education ought to be given "cautious appraisal."

He suggested creation of a "genuinely co-ordinated fact-finding agency" in the Government to make a continuous study of potential postwar job opportunities on all levels. There is a possibility, he said, that so many technicians will be produced that industry will not be able to absorb them all.

Some permanent agency ought to be studying the situation with the view of counseling students, Dr. Brown declared. "The basis of training ought to have some relation to employability," he said.

Causes of Strife

At the war's end some essential conditions of peace will be lacking. If we should assume that victory gives us license to continue old prejudices, exploitations, injustices, and servitudes, then future wars may be more deadly than those past. If our realization of the world's need for peace pulls stronger than our prejudices and privileges, we shall undertake critical, impartial examination of the stresses which cause conflict. We shall face those attitudes of ours which tend to frustrate the wholesome aspirations of others, and will undertake, by changes in our own attitudes and conduct, to remove the causes of strife for which we are responsible.

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The Home Forum

Correct Impressions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM time immemorial mortals have mistaken effect for cause, and vice versa. As a result, many believe that their environment determines their happiness or is responsible for their lack of health or success. Those who believe this have failed to recognize that they carry around with them their own impressions of persons, places, or things, and these impressions are often far from being correct.

As a student of Christian Science, I was enabled to draw a helpful analogy from a simple incident which occurred some years ago. A well-known painter was engaged in making a picture of a noted building. I stopped to look at the canvas upon which an outline had just been sketched. "I don't remember ever to have seen this building look like that," I remarked. "Yes, you have," was the reply, "the first time you saw it." The painter continued, "I try always to get as much on the canvas as possible before looking at the subject the second time." And he went on, "When you take a photograph you expose the plate once only; if you opened the shutter again you would get a blurred image."

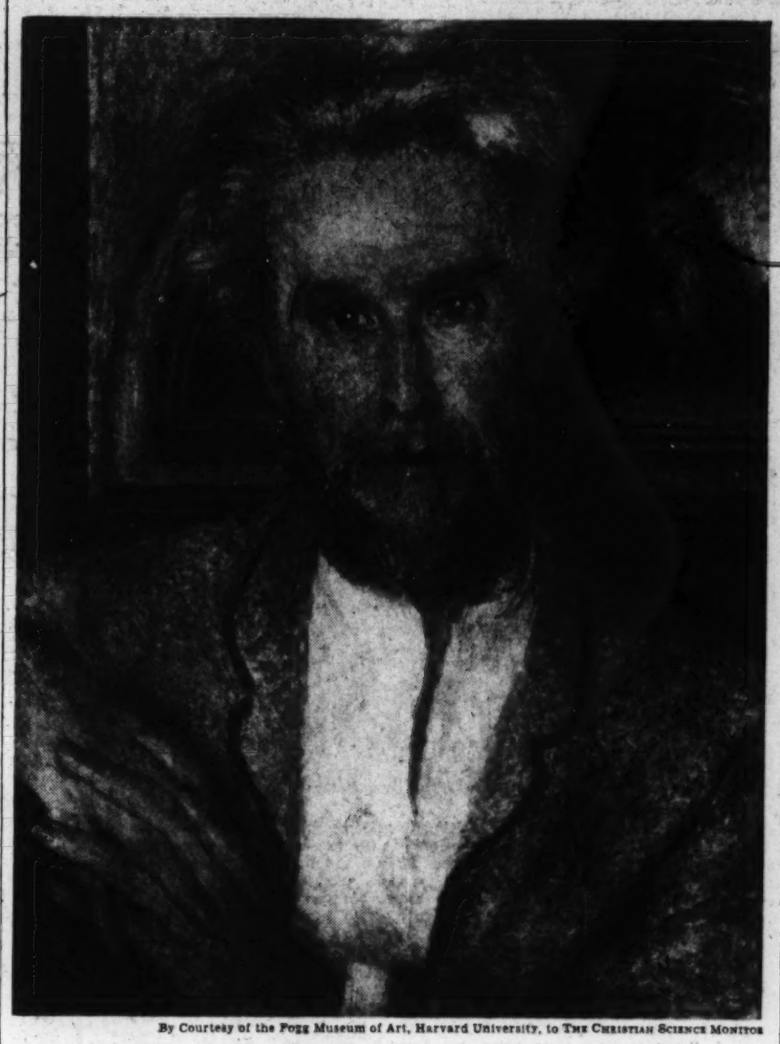
To apply the analogy let us suppose that someone were to spend a pleasant evening with a man whom he has met for the first time. He finds him a congenial companion. A few days later, perhaps, he mentions his new friend to an acquaintance who also knows him. He concludes his account with the remark, "Isn't he a fine fellow?" To which the other man replies, "Yes, he's all right, but . . ." And then he makes some unjust criticism of him. Now, unless our friend is alert to detect the erroneous suggestion, he may, when next he meets his new friend, include in his impressions of him something of what he has been told, and his picture will have received its first blur.

When beginning the study of Christian Science one may discover that he too has collected many false mental pictures about himself and his fellow man. Perhaps he is first awakened to this realization by the words of Mary Baker Eddy on page 86 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She says, "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." Hitherto he has believed what the physical senses have told him of the people and things of the world upon which he looked. He may have been severely critical and condemnatory with regard to some of them. In fact, he has probably credited them with power to influence his actions. Now he finds that what he sees is but the extraneous expression of the mental visitors which he has, knowingly or unknowingly, admitted into his consciousness.

So he begins to put into practice the wise counsel in Science and Health (p. 392): "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." He endeavors daily to reject every erroneous suggestion about himself or others. He tries earnestly to follow the behest of Christ Jesus (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Daily also he declares the truth which each Sunday he hears read at the conclusion of the service in all Christian Science churches, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2). This fundamental truth underlies Christian Science teaching and healing.

Soon he finds that as more of real selfhood is unfolded to his understanding, his environment comes into line with his improved spiritual outlook. Thus, step by step, he presses on to higher views of being, as Mrs. Eddy states so clearly in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 188), where she says: "When it is learned that spiritual sense and not the material senses convey all impressions to man, man will naturally seek the Science of his spiritual nature, and finding it, be God-endowed for discipleship."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MONSIEUR CHOCQUET: *A Painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

IF IT WERE NOT for the devotion of a few enthusiasts, like Monsieur Chocquet, the painters of the advance guard in Paris of the '70s and '80s would have been desolate. This kindly Frenchman had neither wealth nor social standing, but was in the employ of the government, chief clerk at the Custom House. His inborn taste and judicious understanding grasped the significance of a pioneering effort that has now become art history. With the spare income of a clerk, he collected works by the young Frenchmen.

Monsieur Chocquet appreciated Delacroix; he adored Renoir who introduced him to Cézanne, the man, and Cézanne, the artist. Renoir unselfishly urged him to purchase a picture by Cézanne. Poor Monsieur Chocquet, frightened lest his wife object to the acquisition of so "distorted" a composition, engaged Renoir in a little stratagem. It would seem that Renoir had left the picture at the Chocquet home, forgetting to take it away. In the meantime, Madame would grow accustomed to its strangeness. She did.

This portrait, which has come to the Fogg Museum of Art in the Grenville Winthrop Bequest, was painted in 1874 when Pierre-Auguste Renoir first exhibited in the company of the Impressionists. A decade before, he painted after the manner of Courbet; but, when he met and joined Manet, Monet, and Pissarro, he painted *en plein air* with broad strokes of the brush and colors keyed high. He soon found his own idiom which lacked the strict adherence of the other Impressionists. Renoir was freer, more spontaneous, yielding to the influence of feeling as well as of observation.

The portrait of Monsieur Chocquet was the first of a series of likenesses made by Renoir. The fine color and sympathetic characterization attracted a clientèle for portraiture. Yet Renoir never tempered his style to the demands of fashion; his portraits remain beautiful as pictures.

In this likeness, Monsieur Chocquet looks at the beholder directly through gleaming, kindly eyes. The head and shoulders fill out the canvas, and the little fleecy strokes seem active and eager. The portrait of the same model, painted a year later, is more tenuous. It is interesting to compare Renoir's "Chocquet" with Cézanne's. The latter made a more concrete image, with an accentuating thrust here and there that might be considered distortion. Monsieur Chocquet fought and argued fruitlessly for Cézanne. Time alone was to ratify his discovery.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Fabulous Timothée

I WONDER IF he ever guessed how many of us called him "Tim" behind his back. I wonder if he had any idea how easily prim New England ladies could speak of "Tim," as they sat in parlors elegantly insistent on the permanence of the "mauve decade."

This was not disrespect. It was either affection, or a desire to show that one had had at least a small personal niche in the Boston of "the Adamowskis."

Timothée Adamowski, when I knew him, taught the violin at the New England Conservatory, from about nine in the morning till twelve-thirty, four or five days a week. "Taught the violin." What a phrase, when you apply it to the fabulous Timothée! He would hardly have bothered to teach anyone the violin; but he would inspire you to learn, if there was any hope for you.

When New England parlors heard about your studying with "Tim," you began to be treated with a certain intimacy by your elders. One of them wanted to impart to you the impression of airy grace and aristocratic dignity that Adamowski's style of playing embodied. "Of course he was lazy," some of them would say, with an air of toleration that only thinly disguised their admiration. The point was, what could he not have done with that violin if only he had wanted to?

"And what a figure he cut on Huntington Avenue." This from one who had been a music-school girl when T. Adamowski was sometimes seen walking on the broad brick sidewalks of that thoroughfare in the company of Madame Nellie Melba. Evidently, what he did for Boston was more than musical. Most American cities in those days could do with an Adamowski or two. Fortunately, Boston had three in the unforgettable Adamowski Trio.

But it was "Tim" who supplied the vivid overtones, if reminiscence can be trusted. He carried his height like a soldier, and a cane in his hand reminded one of a sword in D'Artagnan's. Clothes seemed to know what sort of figure they were expected to complete, and that they were to do it with the art that conceals art. He usually walked the two miles or more from the Conservatory to 23 Chestnut Street, Beacon Hill. And people talked even about the way he walked. Saint-Saëns said of Paderewski, a close friend of "Tim's," that he was a genius who happened to play the piano; and one must say of "Tim" that he was a natural celebrity who happened to play the violin.

I never heard him play a piece through. But I can still hear his fastidious playing of the last few measures of the slow movement of the Mendelssohn Concerto, to show me how smooth they could be, how gently surprising here and there.

I had guessed what the effect of his playing must have been from the record he established, which I believe has not yet been exceeded by an artist, of eighty-two solo appearances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. When the management of the Boston Pops produced a "Gay Nineties Night" several years ago, I was to witness the almost electrifying charm he could exert from the stage.

I waited in the wings for him while he conducted "Orpheus in Hades." The house was cheering when he left the stage. He gave me his hand, then withdrew it quickly to reach for a handkerchief. He laughed. "Look," he said, "I'm crying," and brushed tears from his eyes. "That was Offenbach what was Offenbach, eh?" he demanded. I noticed a few tears of tribute in the eyes of other friends who had clustered round. But it was the inevitable "Blue Danube" in which he stopped the show completely, by the mere, but characteristically piquant, gesture of reaching for the concertmaster's violin, tucking it under his chin, turning to the crowd, and playing a few notes that were just barely heard above the ninety instruments at his feet. When he led into the next section of the great waltz, with his back to the audience again, using the bow and the glowing fiddle as batons, it was too much for a hall full of people who had partaken of the Adamowski tradition themselves or had it handed down to them.

"That was the way Johann Strauss used to do it," someone explained. "It was the way Adamowski used to do it," came the correction from someone who had been a fan of the Music Hall Promenade Concerts before "Pops" entered the Boston vocabulary.

This is the Adamowski Boston and its hinterlands have not yet forgotten. His students knew another Adamowski quite as charming. He was full of rich and usually significant stories, like the one of the performance at his teacher's house in Paris of the Bruch Concerto in G minor. An illustrious group had gathered there. It included Godard and, if my memory serves me, Wieniawski, and probably the young Kreisler, a Massart student in those days. There was a debate as to whether a few measures early in the Adagio were original with Bruch or not! Or there was the story of the Ford with the square-cut brass radiator which "Tim" had bought, second-hand, before 1920 and had kept so well polished and oiled that he sold it at a profit after some years of use.

And there was the fox terrier who, according to "Tim," could play the piano—not the Steinway in the big red drawing-room, of course, but the little old upright with the fancy front which stood in the study. Sitting on his master's lap and trusting his paws to his master's guidance, the terrier would prove this ability to you if you seemed skeptical.

I liked to hear "Tim" talk of Paderewski, with whom he sometimes shared a house at Manchester-by-the-Sea. I think it was when I was trying to master the run in fingered octaves in the Wieniawski D minor Concerto that he encouraged me by a reminiscence of Manchester. He had found Paderewski playing the octave D with his right hand one morning. Tim interrupted to suggest that they go for a walk. The pianist said: no, he had work to do. When Adamowski returned two hours later, Paderewski was playing the octave D. "Have you been playing that ever since I went out?" "Yes," said the genius, "why not?"

Well, one could go on like this. But after all, the point is that we all called him "Tim" behind his back; but that was just our way of trying to encompass with casualness a reflected glory we otherwise could not have comfortably borne.

CARYLE MORGAN.

End of Summer

Night comes to our islands early now.
Tipping the crimson vase of the sky over,
Spilling summer quickly through the meadows
In a hail of flame.

Day lifts out of the earth,
Out of the dark, clover-stained grass,
Out of the burning goldenrod
And the bright ashes of August.

Now in the turn of the year our islands wait,
The houses sleeping, the boats quiet,
Waiting the early winter, a vast wave
Of white surf snow.

HAROLD VINAL

ПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ВПЕЧАТЛЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

С незапамятных времен смертные ошибочно принимали следствие за причину, и наоборот. В результате, многие полагают, что их счастье зависит от окружающей их обстановки или что эта обстановка является причиной их недостатка здоровья или успеха. Те, которые так думают, не распознали того, что они носят с собою свои собственные впечатления от людей, мест или вещей, и что эти впечатления зачастую далеко не правильны.

Как лицо изучающее Христианскую Науку, я был в состоянии провести помогшую мне аналогию на основании простого случая, который произошел несколько лет тому назад. Хорошо известный художник занимался писанием картины знаменитого здания. Я остановился посмотреть на полотно, на котором были только что набросаны очертания здания. "Я не помню, чтобы я когда либо видел это здание таким, каким оно выглядит здесь", заметил я. "Да, вы видели", последовал ответ, "тогда, когда вы видели его в первый раз". Художник продолжал, "я всегда пытаюсь набросать как можно больше на полотно раньше чем взглянуть второй раз на сюжет". И далее он сказал, "когда вы снимаете фотографию, вы подвергаете пластинку свету только раз; если бы вы опять открыли затвор, у вас получилось бы мутное изображение".

Применяя эту аналогию, предположим, что некоему лицу предстояло провести приятный вечер с человеком, с которым он только что познакомился. Он находит его человеком по душе. Возможно, что несколько дней спустя он упоминает о своем новом друге знакомому, который тоже его знает. Он заканчивает свой рассказ замечанием: "Не правда ли, он прекрасный человек?" На что его собеседник отвечает: "Да, он славный человек, но . . .". И затем он осуждает его за что нибудь, несправедливо. Если наш друг недостаточно на стороже, чтобы усмотреть эту ошибочную мысль, возможно что он, встретившись опять со своим новым другом, включит в свои впечатления о нем кое что из того, что было ему сказано и, таким образом, картина впервые затуманится.

Начиная изучение Христианской Науки, человек может обнаружить, что он тоже накопил много ложных умственных изображений самого себя и ближнего своего. Возможно, что его впервые пробудит к этому осознанию слова Мэри Бэкер Эдди на 86 странице учебника Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Она говорит: "Смертный ум видит то, во что он верит также несомненно, как он верит в то, что он видит". До сих пор человек верил в то, что говорили ему физические чувства о людях и вещах того мира, на который он смотрел. Может быть он строго критиковал и осуждал некоторых из них. Фактически, он вероятно приписывал им силу влиять на его поступки. Теперь же он находит что то, что он видит, является просто внешним выражением тех умственных посетителей, которых он, ведая или неведая, допустил в свое сознание.

Тогда он начинает применять на практике мудрый совет из книги Science and Health (стр. 392): "Стойте сторожем у дверей в мысли свои. Допуская только такие заключения, которые вы желаете видеть телесно осуществленными, вы будете управлять собою гармоничным образом". Каждый день старается он отвергать всякое ложное внушение о себе самом или о других. Он усердно пытается следовать завету Христа Иисуса (от Иоанна 7:24): "Не судите по наружности, но судите судом праведным". Ежедневно тоже повторяет он истину, которую он слышит читаемой по воскресеньям в конце службы во всех церквах Христианской Науки: "Возлюбленные, мы теперь дети Божии" (I Посл. Иоанна 3:2). На этой основной истине покоятся учение и лечение Христианской Науки.

Вскоре он находит что, по мере того как его истинное я открывается его пониманию, окружение его приходит в согласие с его улучшенным, духовным кругозором. Таким образом, шаг за шагом, он продвигается к более высоким взглядам на бытие, как Мэри Бэкер Эдди так ясно излагает в книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 188), где она говорит: "Когда будет постигнуто, что духовное чувство, а не материальные чувства, передает человеку все впечатления, человек естественно будет доискиваться Науки о своей духовной природе и, обретя ее, станет Богом одаренным для ученичества".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

A Wedding Journey in Old Russia

MEANTIME the following scene was taking place in the Mordvinian village of Noikino. The travellers were making their way along side roads and had always to send a man ahead to arrange about fresh horses. The people of Noikino had all known Alexyéi Stepanitch from childhood, and had a great regard and respect for his father. Every one of the six hundred inhabitants of the village, men and women, old and young, gathered before the cottage where the young people were to make their halt. Sofya Nikolayevna had probably never seen people of this tribe close at hand; and therefore the dress of the women and the uncommonly tall stout girls—their white shifts embroidered with red wool, their black woollen girdles, and the silver coins and little bells which hung from their heads over their breasts and backs—was very interesting to her. But when she heard them all break out into joyful greetings and compliments and good wishes, childish enough and expressed in bad Russian, but coming from the heart, then she both laughed and cried. "What a fine wife God has given you, Alosha! How glad our father Stepan Mihailovitch will be! Good luck! Good luck!" But when the bride, arrayed in her fine city clothes, came out to take her seat in the carriage, there was such a roar of enthusiastic applause that the horses actually shied. . . .

The stack-yard at Bagravo was at the top of a hill, and now the high carriage was seen emerging from behind it. The cry, "They're coming! They're coming!" flew from room to room, and house-servants and labourers soon gathered in the large courtyard, while the young people and children ran to meet the carriage. The master and mistress, attended by all their family, came out upon the steps. Arina Vassilyevna wore a silk jacket and skirt and a silk handkerchief adorned with gold sprigs upon her head; Stepán Mihailovitch was clean-shaved and wore an old-fashioned frock-coat and a stock round his neck. Husband and wife stood on the top step; and he held in his hands an ikon representing the Presentation of the Virgin, while she carried a loaf of bread and a silver salt-cellar. Their daughters and two sons-in-law were grouped round them. The carriage drove up to the steps. The young couple got out, knelt down before the old people, and received their blessing; then they exchanged embraces with each member of the family.—From "A Russian Gentleman," by SERGEI AKSAKOV. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1923.)

With Endless Birches Spread Out Below Us

THE FOREST which yesterday seemed to be a barrier, a natural "wall of China," has turned into a carpet, a meadow or prairie. It unrolls under our feet, on and on, endlessly. It reveals all its secrets, which seemed impenetrable a day ago. The aeroplane achieved it all. I do not know how it happened, but instead of going by railway—trains are said not to be very punctual here—we flew to Moscow in large air liners. It takes only four hours. . . .

What is most interesting is Russia itself, spreading below like a meadow, a carpet, a prairie.

It is a strange sight. It is different from that of yesterday, but not less peculiar. The brown patch of Archangel and its timber yards has been long submerged in a green ocean. There are no more factories, sawmills or houses. There is again only a vast, impenetrable, endless forest, without roads or clearings. Impenetrable? Not really. Seen from the sea, it looked like a solid wall. Perhaps it was thicker there; here it is quite different. We fly very low, so that wherever there is even the slightest elevation, the tips of the trees come up nearly to the red stars on the wings of our aeroplane. One can then see even the shadow cast by the trees on the green, bushy undergrowth. The trees are thin and haggard. They have poor, miserable leaves, their trunks are gnarled and they huddle as though they were freezing. They are birches. They grow on brownish marshland, which seems poignantly familiar. . . .

I once travelled in Russia, a long time ago. I was in one of the great Russian trains, which cross the whole continent. A Russian shared the compartment with me. On the first day of our journey I looked out of the window. The landscape was hopelessly monotonous: wooden houses, flat fields, birch trees.

On the morning of the next day, I awoke and looked out. Everything was the same as before. "Have we stopped overnight?" I asked.

"Not at all. We travelled throughout the night. Why did you think so?"

"The view has not changed in the least."

"Why should it change? It will be the same until we get to Moscow." Moscow was a day's journey away. I was amazed. The Russian smiled, with the calm superiority of knowledge.

"And what about the other side of Moscow?" I asked. "As far as the sea, Archangel, Murmansk? Is it still the same? Is it always, always *eta bieroza*, always birch trees?"

The Russian smiled with the benevolent smile of Buddha.

"*Da, bieroza, bieroza i bieroza.*"

This conversation of old times returned to me as I looked through the streaming window of the air liner. Birch and birch. Huge somnolent, deserted spaces. A sleeping world, in which there is so much room for future generations; in which the wealth of timber, elsewhere so eagerly exploited, rots away after long life, just as it did thousands of years ago, when Europe, barely free from ice, was also a waste of mosses and birch. This is the last reserve of what there was in the west, after the ice had receded, but before man had made his appearance.—From "Russian Year—The Notebook of an Amateur Diplomat," by XAVIER PRUSZYNSKI. (New York: Roy Publishers. 1944.)

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Isolated Nazi Forces Tenaciously Hold Vital Coastal Areas in France

U. S. Health Called Better Than Draft Rejections Hint

Senate subcommittee told that huge total of more than 4,000,000 men turned down for military service is misleading—Selective Service says 250,000 are illiterates and many other cases not serious.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Health in the United States is better than indicated by the total of draft rejections, according to testimony given at a three-day hearing this week before the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education. Pessimistic conclusions drawn from the total of more than 4,000,000 rejectees reported at an earlier hearing were disputed by a number of witnesses.

Selective Service officials appeared to explain the rejection figures which alarmed the country when first published. Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, head of the Medical Division of Selective Service, said emphatically that rejection rates do not reflect the health of the nation.

The incidence of those defects must be considered, he declared. For example, there were 250,000 illiterates who were rejected. There was no physical handicap there—just lack of education.

Classification Problem

He explained at length why it was impossible for the Army to classify rejectees as due to trivial, remedial, and severe physical problems, as some witnesses had urged.

No matter how trivial a defect that rates a rejection is to an individual, to the Army there is no difference. A rejectee for whatever cause means that another man must be found to replace him.

Many rejections were trivial from a medical point of view, though of course not so from a military viewpoint, Dr. Harvey B. Stone of the Committee on Hospitals and Medical Education of the American Medical Association told the Committee. He added that there was also another class of rejectees where, while there were certain limitations on activity or impairment of health, these were not incompatible with usefulness and comfort.

Dr. Roger I. Lee, President-elect of the American Medical Association, emphasized that the standards of physical fitness have varied—that some of the 33,000 doctors and 10,000 dentists who have served Selective Service without remuneration have boasted they were "tough" while other examining doctors were lenient. Many men, he believed, could have met the standards and needs of the armed forces if time and money had been available.

Mental Cases

Dr. George Stevenson, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, said that it was a mistake to look upon the high neuropsychiatric precombat rejection and casualty record as a fair measure of the nation's mental health.

True, there are some 200,000 persons a year discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons from the armed forces. True, there were more than 700,000 rejected by Selective Service for mental disease and another 582,000 rejected for mental deficiency. But the demands of war are greater than the demands of peace.

Many of these rejected or discharged, Dr. Stevenson said, have the ability to go through civilian life, with its choice of vocation, companions, etc., without ever breaking. In fact, those very sensibilities often constitute a valuable talent in civilian life.

Varying testimony as to the value of compulsory health insurance also entered into the hearing.

Socialized Medicine Hit

Dr. R. L. Sensenich of the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association criticized any program of compulsory Government health insurance, declaring that in all such plans, the economic aspect of the transaction soon became the dominant factor, with quality of service secondary.

The end result is that the Government becomes the employer, he said, and the close personal relation of patient and physician and personal responsibility so necessary to helpful medical care disappears.

Dr. Lee, in referring to compulsory medical insurance, said that despite its wide appeal, there were difficulties in its application. Britain's experience with its national health-insurance plan, he said, has met with grave difficulties and has not resulted in furnishing medical service that approaches the quality of the medical care in the United States.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the Committee that the principle of social insurance be extended to apply to the health needs of all the people of the country. The A. F. of L., he said, approves the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which would extend government health and disability insurance to workers and members of their families in industrial, commercial, agricultural, domestic, and nonprofit institutional employment.

C. I. O. Support

The Congress of Industrial Organizations also expressed its approval in testimony by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill as legislation looking in the right direction.

The Blue Cross hospital-service plan was explained by its director, Dr. C. Rufus Rorem. He urged that such voluntary health-insurance plans as the Blue Cross be encouraged rather than pressure be exerted for precipitous legislative compulsion. He decried public compulsion which would characterize legislation.

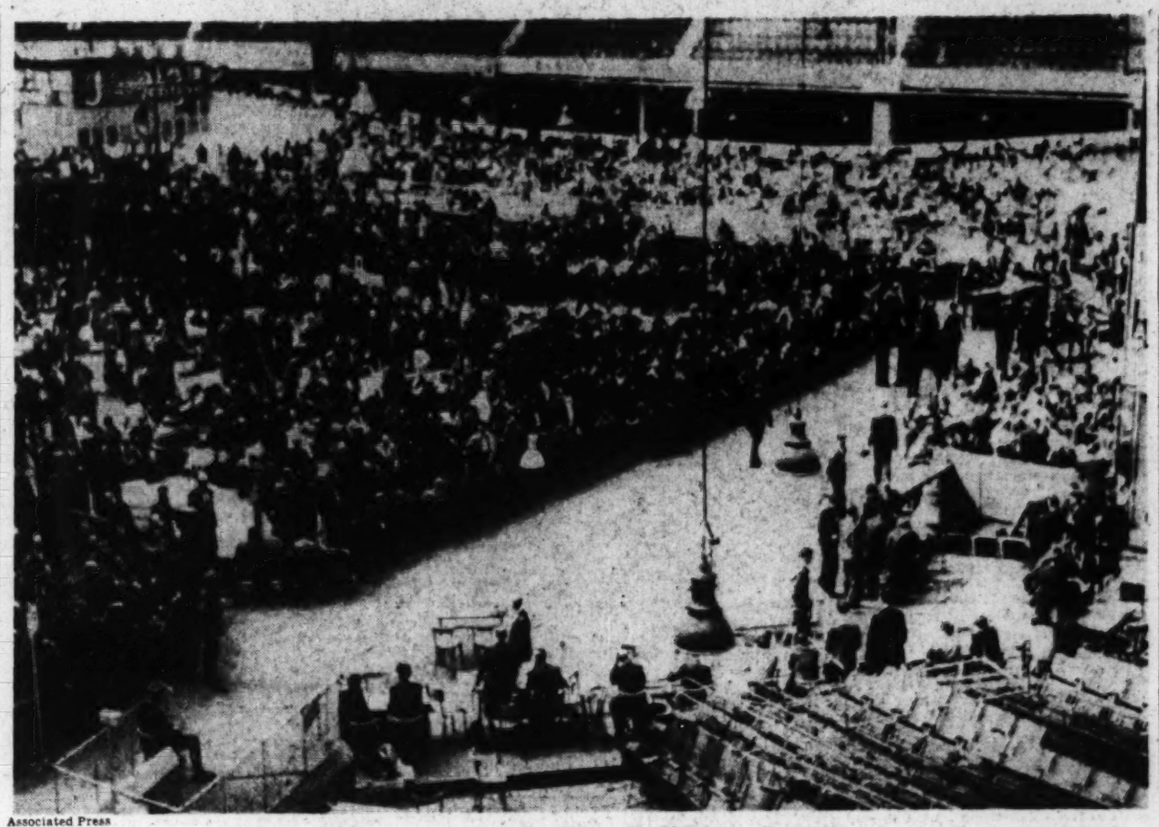
Another medical witness, Dr. John P. Peters, Secretary of the Committee of Physicians for Improvement of Medical Care, called for a government program of preventive medicine on a tax-supported basis with or without the supplementary use of the insurance principle.

Wagner Bill Supported

Both Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Chairman of the Committee, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who appeared to explain the postwar health program up in New York, expressed their support of the Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill, though both also believed that the controversy over its proposals prevented its consideration and acceptance by Congress.

Two witnesses discussing California's Physicians' Service, which provides for voluntary prepayment medical and hospital care, disagreed on its value. Dr. T. Henshaw Kelly, Secretary of the C. P. S., explained this prepayment medical-care plan and its accomplishments, but Albee Slade, a C. I. O. legislative director from Los Angeles, insisted Dr. Kelly was telling what C. P. S. directors hoped and promised would be done rather than what had been done.

These hearings, which should result in certain recommendations by Senator Pepper's subcommittee to the full committee, are to be followed in the near future by other hearings on such questions as dental care, rural health, child welfare, and many others. Testimony of organizations primarily interested in these fields will be taken.



Associated Press

Suspected Collaborationists Held in Paris

Some 3,000 suspected collaborationists are massed in the Paris Velodrome, the Parisian equivalent of New York's Madison Square Garden, now a temporary place of incarceration during reoccupation by Allied forces.

Pockets of Resistance Hamper Civil Regime

Provisional Government in Paris faces difficult task with parts of national territory still dominated by Germans and communications between provincial centers and surrounding areas disrupted.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surrender of 19,000 armed Germans at Beaugency, 15 miles from Orléans and many hundreds of miles behind the main battle lines, indicates that the remnants of Germany's once powerful armies in France are now slowly giving up. Allied invasion armies have advanced so rapidly that a large part of the German "Atlantic Wall" defenders have been trapped.

Today, while Allied spearheads are piercing the Siegfried Line and are liberating Holland, Nazi troops in France still hold important French coastal towns from Bordeaux in the south to Dunkerque in the north.

Isolated Nazi garrisons are still entrenched in the very heart of France. Although continually harassed by the French "Forces of the Interior," the piece-meal capture of these forces will take some time before being completed.

With fighting still going on against the Nazis' resistance pockets in France, the French "Provisional Government" in Paris is greatly hampered in its efforts to organize the new civil administration.

Communications Disrupted

Not only are parts of the national territory still dominated by the Germans, but communications between the Capital and the Provinces, and even between the provincial centers and the surrounding countryside have broken down and are only slowly re-established.

Robert Le Besnerais, president of the French National Railroads, estimated that it will cost—at least—$100,000,000 to repair the damage done to the railways through military operation. The shortage of fuel makes it impossible to replace railway by road transportation.

The transportation crisis is also mainly responsible for the greatly differing living conditions in various parts of the country. While in Normandy and in other agricultural regions the population is well provided with every kind of food, while, thanks to the combined efforts of Allied and French authorities, the situation in Paris is steadily improving. Reports from southern France indicate that food shortages have reached a serious degree.

Gaps in Food Supply

The regions of Marseille and Montpellier, in particular, isolated from the rest of the country, are suffering from dangerous deficits in their food supply.

For several months, the French "Provisional Government" in Algiers had prepared itself for the tremendous task of restoring political and economic life in liberated France.

When Allied troops established beachheads on the French Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, the advancing armies were closely followed by civil commissioners appointed by the Algiers regime to represent the new French authority toward the Allied military command and toward the liberated population as well.

The "regional commissioners" invested by Gen. Charles de Gaulle with the power to run the civil administration were all hand-picked "Gaullists" from Algiers who had proved their political reliability at many occasions.

However, it appears that the local French Resistance groups who, after the Allied landings in France, rose against the Nazis and their French henchmen are acting independently and are reluctant to accept orders on part of representatives of the central government.

While in Paris the merger between the Algiers "Government" and the "National Resistance Council" has created a new representative body, in the Provinces it is the local Resistance groups alone which—whether authorized or not—run the local administrations.

This explains why the "purges" of pro-German collaborationists or of Vichy militiamen have been much more drastic in the provinces than in the Capital.

While in Paris thousands of French traitors were rounded up almost without violence and await trial, dozens of French fascists have already been executed in the Provinces after a summary process.

The local Resistance leaders who personally suffered indignities from the hands of their now captured enemies know no mercy.

Young Men at Helm

Reports from France disclose that in the Provinces mostly young and so far unknown men, leaders of the Resistance movement, have replaced the ousted Vichy officials. They run the new administration in a truly revolutionary spirit.

Only few members of the republican political "élite," former senators and deputies, are known as having been accepted by the Resistance as chiefs of the local setup.

Republican Senator Le Gorgeu is reported to have become the "boss" of the Nantes administration, while in Lyons, the well-known liberal Senator Justin Godart, one of the few parliamentarians who voted against the Pétain regime, has been appointed provisional mayor of France's third largest city until the return of Edouard Herriot, deported to Germany.

Although the young Resistance leaders in the French Provinces are running the administration according to their own methods, although the "Government" in Paris will have some trouble before a "stream-lined" administration can be set up, it does not appear so far that any serious political opposition group has succeeded in entrenching itself in the provincial administration.

Japan's Offers Hint Giving Up Of East Indies

By the Netherland's Information Bureau

As Allied military forces penetrate beyond New Guinea into the Netherlands Indies, the Japanese are preparing the political groundwork for eventual withdrawal from this area. They are also stepping up their exploitation of the material resources and the manpower of the Indies, to get out all they can so long as the military situation permits.

The keystone of Japan's political strategy is Premier Kuniaki Koiso's recent statement to the Japanese Diet that "independence" will be granted by Japan "to the peoples of the East Indies" at some unspecified future date. This is the first clear commitment of this sort Japan has made to the Indies.

Netherlands Indies government circles in Australia have been expecting such a move on the part of the Japanese for more than a year, according to information from Melbourne. When the Japanese established a "Central Council" to "advise" their Military Administration in Java last year, the move was considered by the Dutch authorities as possibly being a first step on the road toward granting so-called independence to the Indies along the same lines as the status already given Burma and the Philippines.

Try to Shift Blame

The real significance of Premier Koiso's pronouncement on the Indies was disclosed in a Japanese home broadcast on Sept. 9: "If the American and British forces and the Dutch Allied forces should attack Asia, and the East Indies, which have had liberation kindly promised them by Japan, . . . the American and British forces will then be placed in the position of aggressors."

Apparently the Japanese war lords hope also to escape the inevitable onus of unconditional surrender by shifting the burden of the defense of the Indies archipelago onto the Indonesians themselves, thereby saving their own armies from defeat.

Meanwhile the Japanese are waging an intensive propaganda campaign in the Netherlands Indies and throughout Occupied Asia, to convince the people that the offer of "independence" to the Indies is a bona-fide one. In Batavia the Japanese scattered handbills reading, "Without victory in this war . . . Indonesia's independence is impossible and neither can Burma nor the Philippines nor Thailand continue their independence. We are now able to fly our racial flag on this island. The goddess of independence is already calling us. But the Anglo-Americans and Dutch are now desperately making an effort to come back to our homeland. Let's strive to crush the enemy. Let's surmount all difficulties and hardships. Let's fight and fight through toward victory. Let's live or die with Nippon! And even after the attainment of independence we will share fate with Nippon!"

Aware of Propaganda

But the cruel treatment of the Indonesians by the Japanese, as seen in the liberated areas of New Guinea, is evidence that they will not be misled by such propaganda. In addition, Queen Wilhelmina's statement of Dec. 6, 1942, that the Indies would be granted complete autonomy in internal affairs after the war, has been widely publicized in broadcasts to the Indies from Australia.

U. S. Relations With France Now Entering Upon New Phase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—With the appointment of Jefferson Caffery as United States representative "with the personal rank of Ambassador to the de facto French authority" in Paris a new phase in Franco-American relations opens.

But even more significant than the Caffery appointment is the attention that it was learned the White House is giving to the question of recognition of the French Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as France's Provisional Government. The President has on his desk, it is understood, recommendations from his advisors on French matters that such recognition be granted the de Gaulle Committee as soon as possible.

The recommendations in fact go further, it was learned. They urge that France which demonstrated its valor and devotion to liberty in the work of the French Forces of the Interior and the liberation of Paris be given a voice in the councils that deal with the occupation and administration of a defeated Germany. And not only a voice, but an equal voice with that of the other powers.

British More Sympathetic

One of the subjects President Roosevelt discussed with Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec presumably was this question of recognition. Prior to the President's departure to that historic parley these reports, it is understood, were prepared in anticipation that this question would be raised.

General de Gaulle has frequently stated France's claims to equal participation with the Allies in the problems of dealing with postwar Germany. The British are believed to have been more sympathetic in the past to speedier recognition and quicker acceptance of France into the circle of top Allied councils than have the Americans.

But with the fast unfolding military advances on the continent, with the imminence of a German collapse, it is increasingly understood here in official circles that no time can be lost in getting postwar diplomatic relations established.

French Embassy Reopened

Related to this whole matter of better and closer Franco-American ties is the reopening of the French Embassy here today. Henri Hoppenot, it was learned with permission of the State Department, is moving into the old Embassy quarters that have been closed since the departure of Gaston Henri-Haye, Vichy's Ambassador, here, in November, 1942.

While recommendations before the President are not believed to include for the present the assignment of a permanent seat in the proposed postwar council to France, in the security organization being blueprinted at Dumbarton Oaks, that question is certain to arise.

Present recommendations are believed limited to giving France a seat in the Allied Council that is concerned with occupying Germany. With France as Germany's geographical neighbor and the western European power most directly for security reasons concerned with the demilitarization of Germany, some such agreement seems inevitable.

French Press Hits Censorship Ruling

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 23

The French press has protested against censorship of a resolution adopted by the Council of National Resistance and understood to concern the supplying of arms by the Allies to new French units.

The censorship was imposed on the Socialist publication, Le Populaire, on military security grounds. The Council of National Resistance is a semi-official body representing 40-odd "resistance" movements.

Hodges Clamps Curb On Troops in Reich

By the Associated Press

Near Aachen, Germany, Sept. 23

With several military policemen reported missing, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges has clamped strict discipline on American First Army troops to guard against fraternization with German civilians.

Near Rotgen, south of Aachen, three military police are missing. Their jeep, which Capt. Lindsey Nelson of Knoxville, Tenn., said was riddled with shot, was found by the road only two miles from the unit command post.

Town Takes Youth Problem In Its Stride

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAUREL, Md., Sept. 23—With cities such as Washington and with increasing juvenile problems the small town of Laurel, between the two larger cities, is taking the situation in stride before it is too late. In other words, it isn't waiting until the horse is stolen to lock the adolescent barn door.

When townspeople became concerned over the increasing number of juvenile crimes in the nearby larger cities, Dr. John Warren, a prominent citizen here, suggested that a youth center be established. Talks were given between shows at the "movies," ministers mentioned the project from their pulpits and aid was sought from civic organizations.

A former church property was obtained, a Laurel florist raised $1,000 through his own subscription campaign, a carpenter gave some tables, a restaurant added booths and stools for a soft-drink bar, the Rev. A. E. Staples sent a table tennis outfit, the American Legion Post gave a victrola and loudspeaker and a dairy gave an ice-cream freezing unit.

Other gifts were received. Now, the membership represents more than 20 per cent of Laurel's teenage population and the recreation center's inaugural dance was held recently. A five-piece student orchestra played; the bar hummed with soft drinks and sandwiches and there was a line waiting to play table tennis.

Nazi Food Supplies Shrink 20 P. C. in Crucial Period

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fast-dwindling supplies of strategic materials and foodstuffs face the German leaders with a problem which they seem unable to solve.

According to rather conservative estimates, current German food supplies have declined by 20 per cent in recent months.

The only way to offset this loss is by reducing the food rations proportionately. Yet this is just what the German authorities do not want to do.

A reduction of the present food allowances by 20—or even 15—per cent in all probability would give rise to serious unrest among the civilian population.

The Nazi leaders, therefore, seem to have decided to leave matters as they are and to lay the problem of how to feed the Germans after their surrender squarely at the feet of the victors.

Most Critical Items

Apart from food, the Reich's situation is most critical with regard to iron ore, steel, hardening metals, and oil.

Through retreats in the West and East, through desertions by former allies, and through suspension of imports from neutral countries, Germany has lost two thirds of its iron supplies, the Office of Raw Materials in Prof. Albert Speer's Ministry for Armament disclosed a few days ago.

Specifically, the losses in iron ore amount to 13,500,000 tons supplied annually from France, Belgium, and Luxemburg since the summer of 1940, and 10,500,000 tons previously imported from Spain and Sweden every year.

As a result of the loss of southern France, German bauxite supplies have been cut exactly in half. Since bauxite is the mineral from which aluminum is extracted, the consequences of this blow must be felt soon in the German aircraft industry and also in the electrical industry, where aluminum has been used widely instead of copper.

Through military and diplomatic setbacks, Germany also has been deprived of all imports of chrome, wolfram, vanadium, and manganese, all of which are indispensable for the manufacture of quality steel.

The darkest picture in the sphere of strategic raw materials, however, is presented by the Reich's oil situation.

By last spring, 22 synthetic-oil plants and 27 refineries worked for Hitler's industry and armies and produced monthly about 1,000,000 tons. Besides, monthly deliveries in natural oil from Romania, Poland, and Estonia amounted to some 300,000 tons.

Today, practically every single synthetic-oil plant has been bombed into standstill, and of all the refineries only two are working.

They are the Deutsche Erdölwerke A. G. at Schwechat and the Ostmärkische Mineralölwerke G. m. b. H. in the Lobau—both near Vienna. Within less than half a year, monthly synthetic-oil output fell from 1,000,000 tons to 450,000 tons by the end of last August and to 150,000 by the middle of September. Except for a trickle from Estonia, imports of natural oil have stopped completely.

Reserves Tapped

Minimum requirements of the Wehrmacht have been estimated at 10,000 tons daily, with about one third going to the Luftwaffe and two thirds to the tank corps, the motorized units, the fleet of supply vehicles, and the Navy. Minimum requirements of the industry are reliably reported to amount to some 16,000 tons of oil daily. Since only 5,000 tons are produced—almost half of it from gas and coke works—the Germans have to draw upon their reserves to the tune of more than 20,000 tons a day.

The exact size of its oil reserves is Germany's best-kept military secret. Yet it is no secret that as early as last June, the responsible authorities were alarmed at the speed with which the reserves were drained. The campaign in France and Belgium has added outright losses of huge oil stocks to the inroads made by normal consumption. Storage installations holding 50,000 tons of oil were reported lost at Castel Sarrasin in southern France and 35,000 tons near Ghent in Belgium, with smaller depots falling to the Allies near Paris and in Brittany.

The current food supplies show, compared to the same period of last year, a 15 per cent decrease in bread grain and a 20 per cent reduction in meat as well as fats.

Supplies From France

Alone from France, Germany imported between June, 1943, and June, 1944, 800,000 tons of wheat, 270,000 tons of meat, and 25,000 tons of fat. Imports of bread grain amounted to 500,000 tons each from Romania and Yugoslavia, and 1,000,000 tons from Poland. Some 360,000 tons of potatoes, 500,000 tons of vegetables, 20,000 tons of meat and 9,000 tons of fat were squeezed out of Holland. The German Army's requirements of bread and meat were taken care of almost completely by Ukrainian products.

The only change in favor of Germany occurred through Finland's retirement from the war, since the Reich supported the Finns with some 200,000 tons of bread grain yearly.

According to a dispatch in a recent issue of the Swiss newspaper, Journal de Genève, Field Marshal Walter von Model and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian told Hitler that Germany was unable to continue the war for more than another eight weeks. Allegedly, that estimate was based on the expert opinion of the Reich's leading industrialists.

The story may or may not be true. But it is safe to say that if no such report was handed to Marshal von Model and General Guderian, it was because the German industrialists lacked courage and not because they lacked ability to assess the situation.

Plans for Adjustable Ladies' Hats And Monogrammed Waffles Listed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Personally monogrammed waffles and an artificial burrow for your pet gopher are only two of the adjuncts of gracious living that can be yours in the postwar world.

The official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, just issued, discloses that while American inventors have been getting in some patriotic licks on flying cannon, dirigible parachutes and other combat novelties they have kept the civilians in mind too.

Giovanni Frova of Jackson Heights, N. Y., for instance, thought up an automatic apparatus for declustering, distributing, and assorting cherries, while on the same day Ernest Allred of San Francisco, was awarded a patent on a multiple purpose clothespin.

The idea for monogrammed waffles occurred to William W. Garstang of Indinapolis, Ind., provided the customary ribbed design for the lower plate of the waffle iron and a novel top section into which individual monogram plugs can be insetred.

The Gazette, which is as full of pictures as a G. I. Wallet, depicts the artificial burrow in cross sectional view. The inventor, Clayton E. Palmer, of Harvard, Ill., states it is to be made out of sheet metal and come equipped with a weather-protection hood above ground—sort of a front porch.

In one of civilization's great advances, a Nebraskan crashed through with a beehive mover, while almost simultaneously a Californian patented a migratory stabilizer for beehives.

Frederick W. Coffing of Danville, Ill., in Patent No. 2,356,219, presented discriminating sleepers with a "portable, collapsible, and adjustable self-sustaining bed-cover supporting structure" that holds the blankets up off their tootsies.

The women haven't been forgotten.

6,000 Liberator Bombers Built by Ford at Willow Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Six thousand B-24 Liberators have been built at the Willow Run bomber plant of the Ford Motor Company.

The six-thousandth ship rolled onto the Willow Run airport on Sept. 9, without fanfare, almost two years to the day after the first Ford-built Liberator was delivered to the flight department on Sept. 10, 1942.

Netherlands Art Treasures Saved From Ravages of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Sept. 23—Art treasures of the Netherlands, like those of France, have escaped the ravages of war.

Just outside Maastricht today I visited an underground cavern where priceless masterpieces of the Ryks Museum of Amsterdam have been safely stored away for over three years.

Outside, distant artillery fire could be heard from the nearest point of the front. Deep beneath the towering hill of St. Pietersburg, there wasn't a sound. Under 150 feet of stone and behind a thick steel door, many of the finest paintings in the world—Rembrandts, Vermeers, Cuyps, Van Dycks, Rubens, El Grecos, and others—about 500 in all, were ranged carefully on wire racks or, in the case of larger canvases, on big rollers in the rear of the cave, the contents of which are carefully guarded by Dutch police under the supervision of V. J. L. Van Poppel, former caretaker at the Ryks Museum.

He keeps a careful check on humidity, and on thermostat control which keeps the temperature at 15 degrees centigrade.

The pictures are all in perfect condition and are ready to be restored to their frames and their places in the museum on very short notice.

It is a question whether the Germans, who were fully aware of the whereabouts of the pictures, intended to carry any of them off to Germany after the war.

Certainly they left in too big a hurry to do so even if they had desired.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Choral Works to Be Revived

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Though choral bodies play some part in almost every season's programs by the symphony orchestras, and occasionally there is a collaboration in the performance of the B minor Mass or one of the "Passions" of Bach in which the chorus may seem to be of greater importance than the orchestra, it has not been the custom of our symphony conductors to attempt to keep their audiences abreast of the times in the choral music that requires the participation of a large orchestra.

Some of this has been heard only at the various festivals. Choral societies have undertaken other works in their regular seasons, sometimes with rather tentative or nondescript orchestral support. Though they have become fairly frequent, even representations of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony have stood out on orchestral calendars as clear departures from routine, and of course the Ninth Symphony is a symphony and the orchestra has three of its four very substantial movements to itself.

In the coming season an effort will be made to bring back some large-scale choral works of recent seasons as quasi-novelties on New York's orchestral programs, with the orchestra accepting in each instance the somewhat secondary part that this always seems to involve, though the conductor will be even more the master of the show. Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" and Foss's "The Prairie" are to be given by the Philharmonic-Symphony and Dukelsky's "Leningrad" by the City Symphony.

* * *

All these works have had New York performances before, but the first and last were introduced by the Schola Cantorum, at present inactive so far as public concerts are concerned: and the second was given its initial hearing here last season by the Collegiate Chorale. They will not cease to be preponderantly choral when performed by the orchestras, but presumably their orchestral parts will be heard much more nearly as their composers intended they should be heard. Artur Rodzinski will conduct the Walton and Foss works. Leopold Stokowski is to essay that of Dukelsky.

When "Belshazzar's Feast" was first given in Carnegie Hall under the leadership of Hugh Ross at a Schola Cantorum concert in 1935, four years after its premiere at the Leeds Festival in England, it occasioned lively discussion, with some few maintaining that it was the most important new choral-orchestral work of the times and others finding it noisy and full of rant. Its bold Hebrew character was regarded by its admirers as surprisingly genuine, and by its detractors as a journeyman's imitation that lacked the essential spirit, as found, for instance, in the Hebraic works of Ernest Bloch. The book, arranged by Osbert Sitwell, from the Psalms and the Book of Daniel, admittedly supplied him with a stimulating text. There were performances in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and at the Cincinnati May Festival, and the work continued to be talked about, but no New York organization undertook its repetition.

* * *

Lukas Foss composed "The Prairie" when he was 21, taking as his text the poem by Carl Sandburg, which is thoroughly American in spirit and which has, as the composer has remarked, an almost religious approach. The performance last May by the Collegiate Chorale, with Robert Shaw conducting, was distinctly better chorally than it was orchestrally, the instrumental ensemble being limited to some 30 players, which is, of course, a body for chamber music rather than for a full-fledged symphonic score. In spite of some monotony in the performance—which a more adequate orchestra might have mitigated—this listener had a keen desire to hear the work again. The promptness with which Dr. Rodzinski is supplying the opportunity to do so comes as a pleasant surprise.

As young Mr. Foss is a naturalized German, so Vladimir Dukelsky, his 40-year-old contemporary, is a naturalized Russian. Perhaps he is best known by the popular music he has written under the name of Vernon Duke, but he has been equally active as Dukelsky and only last season we had a violin concerto from his pen. The oratorio "Leningrad" was originally called "The End of St. Petersburg" and it was under that title that the Schola Cantorum gave it in 1938. There was much that was unusual about its construction, but not all of the work was included in the Schola's performance.

Not much music of the 1930s enters into our symphonic programs today and these two revivals of choral-orchestral works of that period — "Belshazzar's Feast" and "Leningrad"—will be of interest in providing us with a retrospective glance on works we have experienced heretofore only when they were new.

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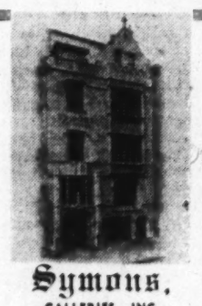

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Anatomy of Teaching

By Margaret Lloyd

Muriel Stuart, distinguished New York teacher at The School of American Ballet, fills her own specifications for a danseuse, i. e., "slim, light, elastic."

She fills my specifications, too—that a dance teacher should have dancer's glamour.

When I saw her for the first time, she was showing enchainements to a ballet class at the annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston. She wore a deep blue garment of uneven hemline that in places fell below the calves, but could, when necessary, be tucked up to the thighs. A large, delicately flowered kerchief was wound around her waist. But presently the kerchief was suspended in a long flowing line from her wrist.

During the hour-lesson, the kerchief, the practice costume, the long hair bound in a snood, the animated face and figure, presented an ever-changing picture. The teacher spoke very clearly (with a modified English accent), danced very lightly, and seemed to enjoy every minute of it.

* * *

I think this is important — the delightful appearance, the charming voice and manner, as well as superior dancing — in a teaching representative of dance. It sets a standard, and these elements of taste are imparted as definitely as techniques, if more subtly.

But then, Miss Stuart is an artist. And one who toured the world with Pavlova for 11 years. She grew up in glamour. My interview with her was largely an interview with Pavlova Memories. For Poppet, as her father called her at the time, came under the great dancer's wing at an impressionable age.

As a child in England, she went to the usual children's dancing school. "We walked around the studio with baskets on our heads, did little dances, but no ballet." Her father, an artist turned business man, was a great admirer of Pavlova, and when the call for young dancers was sounded, he took her to Ivy House for an audition.

"All the little girls came dressed as swans and butterflies, and did the things they thought Pavlova expected them to do," Miss Stuart said, "and I must say they had the technique."

* * *

But Poppet was not in fancy dress, and she had no ballet technique. When her turn came, Pavlova asked her to just move to waltz rhythm, requesting the pianist to change the tempo now and then. When she had finished, the Diva of Dance invited her to sit beside her, and she was among the eight girls chosen. What Pavlova was looking for was malleable material, not ready-made dancers, girls with the dance instinct, but not too much training.

So Poppet took ballet lessons at Ivy House for two hours every morning, and studied more ordinary lessons with her governess in the afternoon. Soon the company was off to Paris, Poppet and her governess with them. And subsequently they toured the Continent, South Africa, the Orient, the Antipodes, and the Americas.

"Pavlova was a great humanitarian as well as a great artist," Miss Stuart said. "And something of a psychologist, too. She loved people, was interested in people, and people felt this. She became a sort of symbol to them. They thronged backstage to see her after a performance, and no matter how tired she was, she would receive them. She would have oranges sent to a lonely little old lady, or flowers to an invalid she would hear about; she was always doing little things like that wherever we were staying.

"'Do not theenk only of technique,' she would say, 'when you are dancing. Theenk of somebody out there in the audience who may be very unhappy, and try to geev them some happiness. To do thees, you must geev something of yourself.

"'To be artist, you must first be person. Learn to look at people. Study faces. Thees woman is sad, her life is hard. Thees man is worn with care. Eef you begin to notice these things and theenk about them, you are a leetle bit of artist already.

"'Always you can get technique—eef you work hard enough. It is thees extra theeng, thees going out to people, that geev warmth and personality to your dancing.'

"She kept very close watch over us girls. We would gather around her with our glasses of milk while she talked to us."

* * *

There was a good deal of discipline, and not only in the stage work. Pavlova supervised their reading. On long journeys, the girls would love to talk idly, read frivolously, play games, amuse themselves. But Pavlova would come through the train and take the cards and popular magazines away from them, and give them something like "The Life of Napoleon" to read.

In the cities, they were obliged to visit the museums, the monuments, and libraries, and then give her a written account of what they had seen.

"'These theengs must say something to you, and you must be expressive about what they say.'

"Pavlova was interested in everything," Miss Stuart continued. "In all the countries we visited she always watched the native dancing, and studied it, too. In Dresden we visited Mary Wigman's studio and saw a demonstration of her techniques. The Wigman girls were dressed in somber black garments, covered from neck to feet, so different from our ballet tutus. They looked stark against the orange-hued walls. When they moved in their strange way to the gongs and drums, Pavlova was fascinated."

* * *

Miss Stuart began her career sitting on a bench. Her first part was in Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz." She walked on, bowed, sat down on the bench, well upstage, and remained there throughout the ballet. She did this for a year. After that she was promoted to a more active part in the corps. Then she was dancing with six, then three, then two, and at last emerged a soloist, chiefly in character roles. Later she replaced the première danseuse caractère, Stephanie Pavlovska, while Hilda Butsova, another English girl, was the première danseuse classique. There was only one ballerina in Pavlova's company.

In Australia, romance entered in. Poppet married a violinist in the orchestra and sailed for San Francisco with him, thinking she was giving up her career. But shortly after their arrival, two university students appeared at the door of the apartment, demanding that she give them lessons. Next day Miss Stuart went down town and rented a studio, and she has been teaching ever since.

This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Muriel Stuart. The second will appear in an early issue.

Cris Alexander

Muriel Stuart

Moncayo's First Symphony

By Charles Poore

Mexico City

The feature of Carlos Chavez's symphony concerts, in recent weeks, was the first performance of Moncayo's First Symphony, the prize-winner for the year in the annual contest established by Chavez to encourage native talent.

Moncayo is a member of Chavez's orchestra; but he seems to have absorbed very little feeling for his medium: he does not appear to think of the orchestra in terms of choirs, nor does he enrich his harmony by utilizing the resources of these choirs. One senses only a talent for melody writing, as he assigns themes to various instruments in turn.

Moncayo was one of the so-called "Group of Four"—Ayala, Contreras, Galindo, Moncayo—who some years ago united to promote a native art, based on folk material. In his "Hueyapan" he introduces authentic melodies from the little pueblo at the foot of the snow mountain, Popocatepetl. This music is thoroughly Indian in feeling.

In these days, however it was formerly, art expression in Mexico is at its best in painting and the graphic arts. Mexicans are very clever at caricature, as witness the cover designs for magazines, and the daily papers; and their war posters are distinguished by strong colors and a definite ideology. The exhibitions in the studios are striking; sometimes by refugee artists, of whom there are several, or by Cubans, Chileans, Brazilians, in addition to many exhibitions by contemporary Mexicans. Pictorial art in Mexico today is approached from a new angle. The days of Rivera and the Revolutionists are definitely over.

* * *

On the other hand, music composition is for the most part sterile. The former German and French idioms no longer serve; and the new approach is rather indifferent. Of Chavez, a contemporary has written, "No authentic emotion lives in his music, because it is based on no cultural tradition (which does not exist), nor on the popular idiom, because the author discards it. Chavez's path is erudite and retrospective. His ambition was to emancipate the vernacular from Continental modes, and he has finally succeeded. He now tries to evoke pre-Cortesian feeling by a modernistic technique. He writes of the forbidding grandeur of the pyramids, the lifeless sterility of the plains, and the bare mountains, devoid of verdure. Neither the luminous Mexican landscape nor its tropical warmth and color makes any appeal to him." And another has said, "The spaciousness of Mexico is in his works, the relentless and mindless grandeur of seemingly empty volcanic lands."

Chavez himself admits his indebtedness to the music activity in the United States. He admires the power and originality of the best jazz and the new recordings and the radio. The spirit of his much-discussed "H. P." clearly derives from the United States.

* * *

The 1944 season of the National Opera Association came to a brilliant close with Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," the cast including Reggiani, Landi, Brownlee, Rocabruna, and Baccaloni; Guido Picco conducting.

The presence of Baccaloni in the cast, as previously in "Don Pasquale," and "Tosca," helped greatly to sustain audience interest to the end of the season.

Another asset was found in Bruno Landi, whose talent for sustained mezzo voce specially delighted the Mexicans, to the point where his final aria in "Elisir d'Amore"—"Una furtiva lagrima"—delivered with much style and finesse, earned him a double encore.

There was a notable performance of "Pelléas at Mélisande," with the Mexicans Roberto Silva (Arkel), Josefina Aguilar (Geneviève), from New York to sing Mélisande, opposite Raoul Jobin (Pelléas). Under Morel's direction this production created the appropriate atmosphere.

The Mexican pianist, Fausto Medeles, played a benefit recital for himself, in Bellas Artes, following the disaster to a ship in Acapulco harbor, of which he was a victim. Medeles studied in Paris with Cortot, and he plays much in Cortot's style. His Chopin is especially satisfying, with good tone, sufficiently dramatic, and all in good taste.

Claudio Arrau, returning to Bellas Artes for a new series of concerts which he opened with an appearance as soloist with Chavez's orchestra, received a warm welcome. Similarly, Ricardo Odnoposoff, violinist, delights with his facile and suave playing.

Martinů, Czech Composer

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Bohuslav Martinů, the Man and His Music. by Miloš Šafránek. New York: Knopf. $3.

Self-determination for Czechoslovakia was an active affair before, politically, the country existed, and when "Bohemia" enjoyed currency as a geographical name. It was going, that is to say, on lines artistic, and particularly lines musical. The idea has held, too, through war and conquest; and to all appearances it will reassert itself after liberation more strongly than ever.

Particular evidence comes to view in the book "Bohuslav Martinů," by Miloš Šafranek, a biographical document of as high claims for its subject as could be imagined.

Not but that all claims are proved and all evidence substantiated; yet Mr. Šafránek's production must be understood as classifying among documents of publicity, if not of propaganda. For while there shows on its 120-odd pages no sign of overstatement, and while no word of the author's praise for Martinů and his compositions may be gainsaid, the plain purpose, nevertheless, is a "boost" for the Czechoslovakian cause. The job on the side of fact should be regarded as thoroughgoing and reliable; but on the side of opinion and appraisement, it could be plentifully disputed and tempered.

* * *

As a study of the life and career of Martinů, the book offers little beyond matters of "human interest," such as spice up ephemeral interviews with personages of the art world. That, too, is perhaps enough, seeing that the man, after all, is only one among many candidates clamoring for honors on the grand musical scene. The time has hardly ripened for profound investigation into the springs of action and the social influences that relate to him; and he must be considered, at least as far as American audiences go, a comparative newcomer—known for about 25 years.

It takes more than that for a composer to make the mark that stays. So many come, go, and are forgotten. It is only a question of a little bit of sound that seizes upon the ear and won't let go. Composers for a generation before Wagner are found striving for something that wants to be the "glance motif." Wagner writes "Tristan," and there the phrase stands at the outset. Just one note, someone has said, determines it—the D sharp of the chord that follows the three unaccompanied opening notes, A, F, E.

The moment Wagner thought of that note, which in the score reads A sharp for the English horn, he revolutionized music and introduced the modern era. Or in any event he struck a tone that once heard is never forgotten. Has Martinů done anything of the sort? Not that Mr. Šafrónek with all his talent for analysis and exposition points out; and he gives many illustrative quotations in notes from the Martinů repertory, which is very large, covering orchestral, chamber music and dramatic forms.

* * *

Composers, the author presumes, must in some sort be of philosophic turn, and he finds his hero strong in what academicians call the "relational" aspect of thinking. It may be doubted, however, if music and philosophy ever mix. What we want is some very particular sound that gets at origins, and that calls out emotion never felt or that hints at aspiration never entertained hitherto.

Possibly composers of surpassing technical powers and high expressive impulse, in the company of whom Mr. Martinů without dispute belongs, can come near enough to doing the thing to qualify for a place in the classic roster. But not to bring things down to too fantastically fine a point, a number of Martinů's compositions have come through practical concert test admirably; and doubtless the listening public is avid for more.

Works successfully presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for example, include the early piece, "La Bagarre," the Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, two pianos and wind instruments (1941), the Symphony No. 1 (1942), and Violin Concerto (1943). Then Tre Ricercare for strings, wind instruments and two pianos, given last month in the summer course of concerts by the Boston Symphony Chamber Orchestra.

* * *

One thing seems certain about Martinů's music, which will certainly do much to keep it alive. Performers take to it zealously; for evidently every part in howsoever intricate a score is written to suit the instrument. It is playable. Mr. Martinů himself, his biographer finds, is the type of musician that other musicians and managers are drawn to. By showing of Mr. Šafránek's chapters, and by record of concert reviewers, in the American journalistic framework, anyway, he is the sort that audiences are drawn to as well.

Ginger Rogers will have the lead in "One Touch of Venus" when that Broadway musical is filmed by Mary Pickford and Sam Coslow for United Artists. John Boles may repeat in the picture the part he plays on the stage.

RKO will make "The Invisible Army," a story of the Philippine underground, with John Wayne as an American officer who escaped to the hills when the Japanese captured Bataan.

Curtain Falls On Reich Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bern, Switzerland

There can be no doubt that the recent closing of German theaters was ordered by Dr. Joseph Goebbels with reluctance, as a final desperate measure. For the theaters and other means of entertainment were very valuable in helping the population to endure the hardships of war and the prospect of defeat.

In Vienna a striking development in the popular taste, noticeable especially during the last two years, when the going has been hard, was the hunger for the finer, more lyrical and tender products of German literature, such as the works of Rilke, Hoffmannsthal, Hölderlin, Goethe, and Schiller.

The classical Burgtheater in Vienna continued to stage the plays of Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare, Calderon, and Hebbel. It was not forced, as were private theaters, to put on Nazi pieces. Recent performance of the "Merchant of Venice" gave an amiable, human interpretation of Shylock, instead of the anti-Semitic interpretation customary in recent years, especially in the old Reich.

As a concession to the Viennese spirit of tolerance, the half-Jewish Konetzny sisters were employed up to the last minute.

With the rise of the Nazis the Prussian militaristic spirit won out in Munich. Culture in Munich began to decline in 1933 as soon as the liberal Constitution was destroyed. The destruction of museums, libraries, the university and academies in air attacks are only an external symbol, unimportant as compared to the destruction of the spiritual foundations of culture completed by the Nazis before Allied bombs began to rain down.

Australian Art Of Today

Australian Present-Day Art. edited by Sydney Ure Smith. Ure Smith, Sydney, Australia: 17s. 6d.

This is a compact little volume consisting mainly of photographs. It contains a brief introduction to a group of 13 contemporary Australian artists, and also furnishes a one-page biography of each.

Sydney Ure Smith has been an interpreter and publicist of Australian art for a quarter-century. He is really fulfilling a mission in spreading information about current trends and individual achievements, for the actual pictures and sculptures are seen by relatively few in the large cities. He aims to have these small illustrations carry into the provinces and abroad.

The group presented consists of members of the advance guard. They have studied abroad and have responded to influences emanating from Paris.

They bear out once again the internationalism of modern movements. They show further that while artists recognize no outward boundaries, borrowing freely from remote and foreign sources, they recognize no inner limits either, giving free rein to the imagination.

The photographs range from realism to abstraction, from impressionism to stylization, from three-dimensional to flat configuration. The pictures show alertness and vigor. They reveal artists enjoying the process of discovery and probing new techniques to achieve greater expressiveness. They seem more indigenous to Paris of the Montparnasse neighborhood than they do to the regions of the South Pacific. They show the artist eager to avoid realism and yet held within its grasp by tradition and deeper inclination.

We discern traces of the El Grecan influence, of Hogarth, Renoir, Gauguin, Picasso, Braque, Chirico. There are inclinations toward the school of bare-branch-and-limb, the school of attenuation, the school of pudginess. The influence of Rodin, Epstein, Despiau and the functionalists are perceptible in the sculptures.

Mareus Blechman

Miriam Hopkins

In "The Perfect Marriage," new comedy by Samson Raphaelson, now at the Plymouth, Boston, preparing for an October Broadway opening.

760-Mile-an-Hour Rocket: Britain Prepares for V-2

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—More details are available here today of Germany's secret V-2 weapon or rocket bomb.

According to neutrals who have seen it in the experimental stage, V-2 looks in flight like "a 50-foot-long flying telegraph pole with a trail of flame behind it."

But as it streaks down from the stratosphere at a speed of more than 760 miles an hour—or approaching the speed of sound—Londoners, for whom V-2 is intended, are not expecting to catch a very good view of it.

15-Foot Center

The first thing one is likely to know is a shattering explosion as the nose cap of the V-2, filled with more than one ton of explosive, blasts a crater 15 to 25 feet in depth.

The most successful of the types so far produced is believed to be about 50 feet long and about five feet in diameter. It has a war head containing about one ton of high explosive and carries nine tons of gasoline for motive power. The Germans apparently aimed to use a much greater explosive head but encountered insuperable difficulties in launching the monster rockets.

Gasoline, with the addition of a secret chemical, is burned under pressure to generate a powerful gas which is discharged through a series of jets in the tail.

Dangerous to Launch

V-2, by its very nature, presents imminent danger to the men who discharge it, so strong concrete emplacements and pillboxes for the protection of personnel are essential at launching.

It is fired with an extremely high trajectory, carrying the missile well up into the stratosphere at terrific pace, and then at the apex of its flight, it begins its downward course at an even greater speed, estimated to reach 760 miles an hour.

London is hearing these new details of V-2 from its newspapers at the very time warm tributes to London and southern England for winning the second battle of Britain are coming in from many parts of the world.

On the night of Sept. 20, 33 capital cities of the world from the British Empire and from the United Nations saluted the fortitude and endurance of robot-bombed London and southern England.

Still Under Bombs

But as these messages flashed from all quarters of the globe, London and southern England still were under bombardment.

Last night there were flying bombs over England again — believed launched from German Heinkel planes out over the North Sea.

They caused damage and casualties—adding to the 1,200,000 houses already destroyed or damaged in London and southern England in the past three months and adding to the toll already amounting to some 6,000 killed and about 20,000 seriously injured by robots.

The Germans are finding immense difficulties in operating these rockets. They fired them first experimentally into Poland and Sweden when they could see where they went and how big a hole they made.

200-Mile Range

The maximum distance they are known to have traveled is about 200 miles. It is therefore encouraging for Londoners to remember that Holland is on a 200-mile radius from London. And Holland now looks as though it will be liberated in a matter of days.

This will leave Germany—a comforting extra 100 miles away—as the nearest rocket-bomb site.

But cautious persons here do not forget that the Germans have been working on secret weapons for two years or more. They may have plans for lobbing something or other onto London as long as they have a foothold in Germany. In other words, for Londoners, the end of the secret-weapon battle is synonymous with the end of the war.

New Farm Scheme Deeds Five Acres to Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23—Assemblyman Wilson C. Van Duzer, representing the Second District of Orange County in the Legislature, has put into practice a plan he has worked out and which, he says, is becoming popular.

Briefly it is for farmers in the State to deed five acres of their farm land to a returning soldier, and he estimates there will be 5,000,000 new farmers engaged in agriculture in the course of a few years.

Mr. Van Duzer has already donated five of his own acres as a starter and he hopes that the idea will grow into action by others. The State Grange, he believes, could well handle such a plan.

To put over his idea, Mr. Van Duzer bought a page in his local newspaper in Middletown and he has sent reprints from it all over the State.

"I have had a tremendous response to my proposal," he said. "I hope the State Grange will take it over, and I am meeting soon with officers to discuss my plan. We want to get the sturdy young men and young women on the farm and we want to start them off. There is no red tape about it."

Bonus for Men

Mr. Van Duzer believes the 1945 Legislature will vote a substantial bonus to the men who have served in the armed forces.

"The plan I have proposed," he continued, "provides that upon returning to civilian life, the veteran will be given a list of free available home sites. He makes application and if it is agreeable to the donor of the five acres, he will buy building and loan shares from his local association, and with his cash he will select a house plan from his local builder. And thus the trick is done."

Under the Van Duzer plan, the donor, who registers a home-site offer, does not deliver the deed until the end of three years, during which time he contracts to pay the taxes on the farm. The three years of grace from taxation will enable the Victory Home-Site Proprietor to get going, Mr. Van Duzer said.

The town supervisor and the town assessors will co-operate to the end there will be no change in assessments for three years. Then when the farmer receives his deed, he will obtain a suitable reduction in assessment. The new farmer then begins to pay his own taxes, for in three years he has had an opportunity to learn what and how much he can grow toward independence.

Not Social Security

"This is not social security," Mr. Van Duzer said. "This is the real security of owning your own home, being your own boss: This is no Utopian plan to change our society. This is only a co-ordination in a broad way of the details of the early pioneer plan for every man to be a home owner—a responsible citizen—a taxpayer, with a voice in our local government. This is planned by private individuals, financed by private capital. "Wouldn't you like to feel that there is a boy down the road or across the fields from you who would turn in and help you like a good neighbor in your hour of need?"

Holding that a man can make a living on five acres, Mr. Van Duzer said there would be room for a garden of sufficient size to support a family of six the year around with judicious planning, planting and preserving: a hen house and run to hold 100 hens, a pig pen, two dozen assorted fruit and nut trees, grapes and small fruit; a small hot house for early and late production of vegetables, room for a cow and a car or jeep, if the soldier is able to obtain one, and even a horse. He added that there will be millions of dollars worth of mechanized equipment for sale cheap after the war, and after his war experience, the young soldier would have knowledge of steam shovels, bulldozers, trucks and other mechanized equipment.

Mr. Van Duzer sketched a picture of life in the country: A driven well, all modern conveniences, an automobile, electric lights and appliances, all household necessities and a bus to take children to school from outside the city limits. There is ample opportunity for a live young man to combine a business with his farming. Mr. Van Duzer believes he could run a chicken farm, a turkey farm, truck garden, berry business, grape vineyard, florist business, tree nursery, an auto parts yard, junk yard, country hotel, lumber yard, and a "home made" preserves plant.

Swiss Warehouses to Handle Supplies for War Prisoners

By Swiss Information Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Several large warehouses have been taken over at Geneva, Switzerland, by the International Red Cross for the handling of shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies destined for prisoners of war.

These include not only collective shipments for the various prisoner-of-war camps, but individual packages sent by relatives and friends of prisoners held in the enemy countries.

These packages are sorted and reshipped by the Aid to Prisoners Department. Delegates of the International Red Cross Committee also are active in the distribution of foodstuffs in different parts of the world suffering from famine.

Red Cross delegates find increasing demand for their services today as escorts on board hospital trains and ships transporting wounded prisoners to points of exchange for return to their homeland. Delegates also act as arbitrators during the exchanges.

For particularly delicate negotiations, or for the solution of difficult technical questions, the International Red Cross Committee sends out special missions. In 1942, for instance, such missions were active in 23 different countries.

During their travels in 1942 alone, the delegates of the International Red Cross Committee covered no less than 700,000 miles.

All the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee are of Swiss nationality and, as such, citizens of a neutral country. They are officially recognized by the governments of the powers to which they are accredited.

Sports News

Top Golf Pros In Exhibition At Winchester

The Nation's two top golf professionals, Byron Nelson and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, will stage an exhibition on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 3 p. m. at Winchester Country Club, with the net proceeds going to the Greater Boston United War Fund, William O. Blaney, President of the sponsoring Massachusetts Golf Association, announced today.

Through arrangements with Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran of the Professional Golfers' Association, the two king pins of golf have agreed to pay all their own expenses so that the entire gate will go to this great cause.

This will marke the first golf event of any size in New England since the spring of 1942 when the Big Eight was held at the Charles River Country Club. Gas rationing became effective that very day and thousands were unable to drive to the club due to the confusion of where driving could be or couldn't be done.

Winchester Country Club, long respected as one of the finest tests in golf, will not be foreign to McSpaden. For it was here that Jug served as club professional for five years, during which time he got his toehold on big time golf. Nelson will not be a stranger to Winchester either. During Jug's stay here, Byron played several times over this long and picturesque layout in informal matches with McSpaden.

In practically every tournament held since last January these two shotmakers have finished one-two, almost taking turns in that order. Right at the moment, Nelson is considered to be playing finer golf tee to green than any man has ever played before. His weakness is in putting.

Putting, however, is where "Jug" excels. The former Winchester pro is also one of the gamest golfers on the fairways. Time and time again he seems to be hopelessly out of a hole only to uncover a great recovery shot and then sink that all important putt.

When the year's winnings are totaled this December, MsSpaden and Nelson will have won purses greater than any players over a 12-month period in the history of professional golf.

President John P. Carr and Edward L. Hubbard are in charge of the arrangements. Tickets priced at one dollar including tax, will be on sale at the entrances. Plenty of parking space will be available.

Service men and women in uniform will be admitted free.

Braves Hope Fans Attend War Relief Fund Contests

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Braves chained to the second division of the National League, attendance at the Allston ball park has not been good of late. Only 862 faithful paid as the locals humbled the champion Cardinals yesterday 11-2, behind Nate Andrews.

But everyone from the players to the kids who roam through the stands selling peanuts hope that the Hub turns out tomorrow for the double-header with the Cincinnati Reds. They are the Braves' relief fund games, with all receipts going to the War Relief and Service Fund. It is another of those rare occasions on which even the players pay to get in.

Close to Goal

As Phil Masi might say to Jim Tobin: "Imagine having to pay $1.20 to catch you."

With 11 games to play, including this afternoon's single versus the Reds, the Braves still have dim hopes of catching the Giants and finishing at the head of the second division. Four contests separated Bob Coleman from his goal early today. There may not be time. But he will keep trying. On Monday the Braves open a three-game series with the Pittsburgh Pirates, who have been flying this month.

Incidentally, mention of Phil Masi a moment ago brings to mind that the Chicago "butcher boy" has developed into a very handy baseball tool. His versatility was outstanding during the series with the Cardinals. He played third base in the first game, caught Tobin in the second and covered first in yesterday's victory.

Tigers Lead

While filling these occasional utility roles and bouncing in and out of the line-up as a pinch hitter, Masi today sported a fair .276 batting average. Thanks to a few suggestions by Bob Coleman, he is a much better hitter this year than ever before. After the war Phil should settle to a steady and successful catching career.

Meanwhile, interest in the hot American League pennant race centers in the West, as the teams come up to the final week. The Red Sox, now permanently eliminated, eight full games off the pace, will confine their attacks to nuisance raids. They hardly were a nuisance to the Tigers yesterday, however, losing 7-4 and 8-6 and letting the Bengals increase their lead to a full contest over the Browns, who have won three straight.

* * *

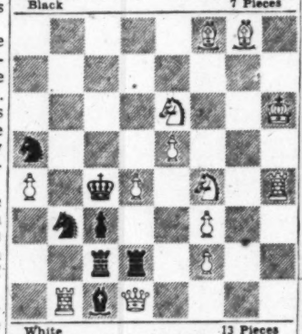
Briefs . . . Bob Johnson this morning sported an unofficial four-point lead in the A. L. batting race . . . Pete Fox has faded to .318 . . . Bob's closest active opponent is Lou Boudreau of Cleveland, who may get a few breaks from his home town official scorers in the remaining games . . . George Metkovich is hitting .435 in the West this trip and is up to .284 for the year . . . Chuck Workman, at long last, is showing signs of awakening at bat . . . Too bad he waited until this late hour.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

September 23, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2709
By Raymond Tump and Eric M. Hassberg

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces
5BB1/8/4Ki2K/1t3P3/P1kP1K1R/-
1ktp2P2/2rr1P2/1RbQ4
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Composing Tourney and dedicated to E. W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2710
By G. Heathcote

Black — 6 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces
White to play and win
(150 Endspielstudien, 1925. The Bishops stop the pawns but thereby lose the game!)

Mar Del Plata

The August-September Chess Review tells of the 1944 Mar Del Plata tournament. This Argentine seaside resort has been the scene of annual tournaments since 1941. The contestants have numbered most of the European experts who did not or would not retugn to their homelands when war broke out during the 1939 international team tournament, in progress at Buenos Aires.

The 1944 tournament was won by Herman Pilnik, whose family came from Stuttgart before the war, and Miguel Najdorf, Polish exile, each of whom scored 12-3; Carlos Guimard, former Argentine champion, and Paul Michel, Germany, tied for third and fourth.

Pilnik won the Argentine championship in 1942.

Blindfold Rapid Transit

Most of us find rapid transit play difficult enough without trying to play without sight of the board. But not Reuben Fine! His recent demonstration of his skill at the Washington Chess Divan must have been both amazing and uncanny. His opponents were 10 of Washington's strongest players, and he played them all at once, without sight of the boards and taking only 10 seconds a move.

Of his opponents, only Donald Mugridge escaped with a draw. The game below shows one of his steam-roller victories.

Klein White	Fine Black	Klein White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-QR4	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KK13	17 P-QK13	P-KK14
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	18 Kt-KR2	Q-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	Castles	19 P-B3	P-KR4
5 P-K4	P-Q3	20 K-R	B-KB3
6 P-KR3	QKt-Q2	21 R-Kt	Q-R3
7 B-K3	P-K4	22 Kt-K2	P-Kt5
8 P-Q5	Kt-K	23 BPxP	PxP
9 B-Q3	Kt-B4	24 R(Kt)-B	R-B2
10 BxKt	PxB	25 K-Kt	K-R
11 R-QB	Kt-Q3	26 KtxKtP	BxKt
12 Q-B2	P-B4	27 PxB	R-KK1
13 Castles	P-QR3	28 Kt-B3	B-R8
14 QR-K	P-B5	29 R-K2	B-Kt6
15 Q-Q	Q-B3	30 R-B3 and resigns	

Boston Game

Here is how Weaver Adams lost to the former national champion in the open championship, which Reshevsky won. Adams was outplayed in complications of his own instigation.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Reshevsky Black	Adams White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 BxKt	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	13 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 Kt3	B-Q2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	15 B-B3	Kt-B5
5 Kt-QB3	P-KK13	16 QxKt	RxKt
6 P-KK13	B-Kt2	17 Q-Q2	R-B4
7 B-Kt2	Castles	18 P-Kt4	Q-R6
8 P-KR3	B-Q2	19 PxR	QxB
9 B-K3	Kt-B3	20 R-R3	QxKPch
10 Q-Q2	R-B	21 K-B (a)	Q-K4
11 P-KKt4	KtxKt	Resigns	

(a) This loses, but after 21 Q-K3, Black has three pawns for the exchange.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.300	Wietelmann	.264
Klutz	.285	Workman	.213
Masi	.276	Eichens	.200
Nieman	.266	Drews	.202
Wright	.264	Moneria	.191
Phillips	.260	Poland	.000
Geraghty	.250	Culler	.000

Red Sox

Johnson	.329	Cronin	.260
Fox	.318	Christopherson	.264
Tabor	.287	Newsome	.263
Metkovich	.284	Partee	.235
Finney	.277	Conroy	.237
Boucher	.276	Lake	.212
McBride	.261	Lazor	.125

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchison	9	7	Hutchings	1	5
Andrews	15	14	Barrett	8	15
Tobin	17	17	Javery	7	19
Rich	1	1	Cardoni	9	9

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hyde	12	6	Terry	6	9
Bowman	11	9	O'Neill	6	11
Barrett	8	7	Hausmann	6	4
Dreisewerd	2	2	Woods	3	7
Cecil	3	4			

Minor League Baseball
By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 22

International League
Semifinal Playoffs
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 4 (teams are tied at two games apiece).

Eastern League
Final Play-off
Binghamton 17, Utica 7 (Binghamton leads, one game to none).

Pacific Coast League
Semifinal Play-offs
Los Angeles 5, Portland 4 (Portland leads, two games to one).
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0 (teams are tied at one game apiece).

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
—	Detroit	82	63	.566	9
1	St. Louis	81	64	.559	9
3½	New York	78	66	.542	10
5	Boston	74	71	.510	9
13	Cleveland	69	76	.476	9
15	Philadelphia	67	78	.462	9
15	Chicago	66	77	.462	11
20½	Washington	61	83	.424	10

Results Sept. 22
Detroit 7, Boston 4.
Detroit 5, Boston 0.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	St. Louis	98	46	.681	10
12½	Pittsburgh	85	58	.594	11
15½	Cincinnati	82	61	.573	9
28	Chicago	69	73	.486	12
34½	New York	63	80	.441	11
38½	Boston	59	84	.413	11
39	Philadelphia	58	84	.408	12
40	Brooklyn	58	86	.403	10

Results Sept. 22
Boston 11, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 8, New York 1.
Only games scheduled.

Restaurants

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Tuesday Night 8:30
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NEW HAVEN, CONN., or vicinity, to rent or buy. Write full information to Box X-71, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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TWO business girls, recent college graduates, now working in mid-town section of N. Y. C., wish to sublet a furnished apartment. Write Box G-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Couple wants 2½-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; about $100; immediate or October 1st. RH 4-4672.

2-ROOM furn.-unfurn. apt., under $80, for 2 bus. girls, Boston or com. distance. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ENGINEER, draft exempt, wants immediately single, unfurnished house or 1st-floor apartment vicinity Boston; family 3. Tel. Lexington 1471-R (Mass.).

WANTED TO RENT

5-6-ROOM house within 10-mile radius of Boston; preferably near Waltham. WARNECK, 267 Bacon St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 0376-R.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for 3 weekdays, fully furnished, Midtown section. Write Box W-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass., Pond Section—In private family. Continuous hot water, fine heat, near transportation. Laundry privileges and breakfasts arranged. Business person. Arnold 2654.

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REFINED woman would like room and board within 25 miles of Philadelphia. Home atmosphere. Y-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HOME wanted for working mother, 4-yr.-old boy; Protestant only; suburban Boston. Box M-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MUSIC teacher, Christian Scientist preferred; small private school in Conn.; September to June; rhythm orchestra, group singing, piano, music appreciation, theory; write qualifications and experience. Box X-68, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable woman to assume general household duties; Protestant; family of 2 adults; modern home in country; references necessary; good opening for husband and wife; salary good. Address VERMONT CAPPER CO., South Strafford, Vt.

EXCELLENT home for middle-aged lady desiring to live in; light housekeeping; 2 children; no cooking; professional type not desired. Write details Box N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Night nurse, not necessarily an R. N.; also waitress; small country school; no age limit, but must be cheerful and active; $60 per month and maintenance. Hopelands, East Greenwich, R. I.

GENERAL maid wanted in Chestnut Hill; one in family; good wages; no laundry. Tel. Lon. 7151 between 10-5 p. m. (Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Instructor of draping, dressmaking, design; trade experience. Write Box T-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Experienced general maid for family of 3; no small children, no washing; good wages; references required. Tel. Winchester 0650 Monday evening (Mass.).

WOMAN wanted for general housework; Protestant; plain cooking for two adults; good wages; references and interview necessary. Write Box X-65, S-1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOMEONE to come afternoons and get supper for small family; help with cleaning; sleep in or out; Protestant. Write Box X-67, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TWO well-educated governess housemothers, year-round private school in Conn.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box X-70, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, motherly woman to cook in a small private school in Conn.; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box X-69, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman assistant to superintendent for Bonney Home for Girls; good salary, room, private bath and meals. 463 Manteo Street, Norfolk 7, Virginia.

SECRETARIAL—Interesting position for young lady in New York office of leading resort hotels. Call MISS ALLEN, CIrcle 5-6200.

EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted for first-class beauty shop; good pay. Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon. Tel. Wel. 1549 (Mass.).

COMPETENT general maid, part time; 2 adults; central apt.; local ref. required. Phone Asp. 6910 bet. 9 and 12, morn. Brookline.

EXPERIENCED nursemaid to care for 2 small children; own room; good salary; references. Call LONgwood 1679 from 5-9 p. m. (Mass.).

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2483 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 2 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9703.

NEAT, reliable woman for housework, one or two days a week. Lasell 3427. Newton Centre.

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1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
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All advertisements must occupy at least 2 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Young man, 34, Protestant, married (draft exempt), desires position with progressive concern having definite post-war opportunities; thorough background of all phases of labor and industrial relations, including wage stabilization, wage and hour administration, employee rating, ability to handle and adjust labor grievances and problems, etc.; minimum salary desired—$4500 per year. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG SWISS
experienced inspector of Burroughs Adding-Machines wants to improve his position in new surroundings. Speaks English, French and German fluently; references; independent; go anywhere, preferably England, New Zealand or So. Africa. Write Box W-1812, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

FOOD Executive, com., indust. restaurant and cafeteria operation. Purchasing, cost control, menu planning, food preparation and production. Recipe standardization and personnal administration. Eastern and western experience. Excellent reference. Write Box C-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE position desired with a hotel not serving liquors, or personnel work with progressive company. Now employed as hotel assistant manager. Age 41 years. Excellent references. Write H. C. Mann, 304 Jerome Ave., Williamsport 36, Pa.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY desires position with the leading executive in high-grade private industry or other organization. Young woman, well educated, and well informed on world affairs. Legal, publishing, and manufacturing experience. Possesses good knowledge of organization and administrative functions; capable of meeting public, interviewing, employing, supervising, keeping accounts, records and statistics, preparing reports; excellent correspondent, good judgment. Employing individual must be of superior type. Write Box W-1, 1013 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

LEGAL SECRETARY, Protestant, experienced in administration of estates, etc., desires permanent position in thriving law office. Write Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, would like position as companion and do light housework; Newton or Waltham. Write Mrs. F. I. Holt, 126 George St., Arlington, Mass., or Tel. Arl. 0949-J.

TEACHER free until 2 p. m. afternoons for substitute or part-time teaching. Senior high. Vicinity Boston. Social studies, business Eng. M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED sales representative, free to travel. Write Box I, Room

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	
ACF-Brill Motor	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	1	61	61	61	+1
Adams Exp .15e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅞
Allegheny Corp	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	3	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2e	1	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	5	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ⅜e	4	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ⅜e	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	28	28	28	
Am Airlines 1¼g	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
Am Bank N pf3 †	1	66	65¾	66	+ ¾
Am Bosch ⅛e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Am Cable & Rad	9	127⅛	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	89	89	89	
Am Car & F 2½e	17	39¾	39	39½	+ ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Am Distil	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69½	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	116	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
Am Locom pf 7	2	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ¾
Am M&Met ⅜e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Am News Co 1.80	210	36½	36	26½	
Am Pow & Lt	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	26	55½	54¾	55¼	+ ¾
Am P&L S5 pf	6	49	48½	48⅝	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .30e	16	12	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am RM pf 4½	† 280	71¾	70¾	70¾	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	† 163	29⅜	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	6	38½	38¼	38½	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	60	156½	156½	156½	—1¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	91	25¾	24½	25¼	+1
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	161¾	161⅜	161⅝	
Am Teb B 3a	3	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Zinc prpf3¾k	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Anaconda Cop1¾e	13	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
AnaconW&C¼e †	1	30½	30	30½	— ¼
Archer H-G .45e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Armour & Co	1	6	6	6	
Armour & Co pf †	10	106	106	106	+3
Assd DryGoods¾e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 4½e	11	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅞
Atch T & S pf 5	3	94½	94¼	94½	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1¾e	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1e	7	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	5	14¾	*14⅜	14¾	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	56⅞	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼e †	20	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10e	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	97	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	16	17⅜	17	17	
Beat Cr pf 4¼k †	20	108	108	108	— ¾
Beech Airc 1g	27	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
Bell Airc 1e	17	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½e	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Best Foods 1e	5	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½e	4	61½	61⅜	61¾	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1⅓e	6	49¾	49⅜	49¾	— ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	4	10	10	10	
Bloom'dale6.75e †	50	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Blumenthal pf7 †	30	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+1
Boeing Airplane 1e	13	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	93	92	93	+ ½
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	116½	116½	116½	
Borden Co 1.20e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	1	20	20	20	
Bridgeport Br 1	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	5	40	39¾	40	
BrunswickBal ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Budd Mfg	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	40	67	66⅞	67	
Budd Wheel ⅛e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
PurAddMach.55e	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	15	11	11	11	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	2	6½	6½	6½	
Can DryGAle ¾e	3	31	31	31	
Canad Pacific h⅓e	8	10	10	10	
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	1	36	36	36	— ¼
Celanese Cp 3-70f	3	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	123	123	123	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102	102	102	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	4	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	10	6½	6½	6½	
Certain-teed pf †	0	106½	106	106	—1
Checker Cab	2	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Ches & Ohio 3	6	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E III 1½g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi & E III A 2e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Chi & No West	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Chi & NW pf .15e	6	44⅜	44	44	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	46	46	46	
Chi PT prpf2½ †	50	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅝
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Childs Co	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	3	91½	91¼	91½	
City I&F 1.20	7	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
Clark Equip 2¼e	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Clev E I pf 4½ †	50	115	115	115	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	33	33	33	
Clett Pea 1½e	4	36	36	36	
Colgate-Pim ½a	3	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South †	50	18	18	18	
Colum G&E .10e	15	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	
Comi Credit 2	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	45¼	45	45	— ½
Comi Solvents .30e	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Com Ed 1.40	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	28	1	1	1	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Cons Copper	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	4	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾xk	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	47	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Container Corp ¾e	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Cont Bak ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Can ¾e	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
Cont Motors .45e	11	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del .90e	9	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾e	3	15½	15	15½	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	6	12	12	12	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7	†130	178	178	178	— ½
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
Coty Inc .15e	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	2	4	4	4	
Crane Co 1	1	25½	25½	25½	
Crosley Corp ¾e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	10	10	9⅞	10	
Curtis-Wright ¾g	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2e	4	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅞
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Del Lack & West	1	7	7	7	
Detroit Edi 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Det Hills 4	10	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	†250	39½	39	39½	+ ½
DiamMatch pf1½	1	41	41	41	
Diam T Motor 1	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	65¼	64½	64¾	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1e	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	56	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
du Pont de N 3¾e	1	151	151	151	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	9	12¼	12	12¼	
Eastern Air L	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅜
East S Stl .20e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
El Auto-Lite1¼e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Elec Boat 1a	76	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	546,460
1944 volume to date	192,185,510
1943 volume to date	223,140,392

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
El Power & Lt	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	15	15¼	14⅝	15	
EPS$5¼pf5¼e †	130	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Erie R R ct ½e	8	11	10¾	10⅞	
Erie R R pf A 5	1	54	54	54	
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
EvansProducts ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16⅛	16	16	Sep 22
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	30	100	100	100	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ⅜e	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	1	49	49	49	
First Nat Strs2¼	5	42¼	41¾	42¼	— ¼
Flintkote .45e	3	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheel ⅓e	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gayford Cont ⅛a	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	50	49¼	50	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Gen Cablepf5¼xk†	30	97⅞	97	97	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	12	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42¼	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	114	114	114	
Gen G & El A	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	20	131½	131½	131½	
Gen Motors 2½e	7	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22½	22¼	22½	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 22
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 22
Gen Real & Util	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	81⅞	81½	81⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Refract .90e	2	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅜e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 22
GenSCastpf4½k †	3490	88	82½	87¾	+6
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 22
Gen Time Inst ⅜e	1	28	28	28	Sep 22
Gen Tire&Rub 1¾e	1	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †	120	104½	104	104½	Sep 22
Gillette Saf R .80	13	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros .65e	3	17	16⅞	17	
Glidden Co .90e	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gobel Adolf	1	2½	2½	2½	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 1½e	5	51¾	51¼	51¼	
GoodyearT&R1¼e	1	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	28	5½	5⅜	5½	
Grant W T 1.40	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1a	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	1	21¼	21	21	
Greyhound pf .55	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Grum Airc En 1e	81	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf12½e	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	3	43	43	43	+ ¼
Hack W pfA13¼ †	60	29	29	29	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	50	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Hayes Mfg	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	50	106	105¾	106	+ ¾
Hinde&D Pap 1e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	2	45	45	45	
Household F pf5 †	50	114	114	114	+ ⅞
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	69	69	69	+ ¼
Houston Oil	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central	5	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	40	59¾	59	59¾	+ ¾
Ill Cent pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
IndpisPw&Lt 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Inger-Rand 4⅓e	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel 3e	1	82	82	82	+1
InspiratCopper ¾e	2	11	11	11	
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlakeiron .35g	8	9	8⅞	9⅞	
Int BusMachine⅝a	1	177	177	177	—1
Int Harvester 2.60	3	79¼	79	79¼	
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	174	174	174	
Int Minerals&C¼e	2	17¼	17	17¼	
Int Mining	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	6	30¼	30	30	
Int Paper pf 5	3	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	21	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
Jewel Tea 1	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl 2	1	24	24	24	
Joy Mfg .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Kan City South	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Kayser J .80e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Kennecott C 1⅓e	20	33	33	32⅞	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .90e	1	22	22	22	— ½
Kinney G R Co	2	6	6	6	
Kinney$5pf4¼sk †	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ½
Kresge (SS) 1	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Laclede Gas †	50	10	10	10	
Lambert Co 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Lehigh C&N ⅓e	43	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ⅜e	3	30	29¾	30	— ¼
LehighPortCpf4. †	40	24	24	24	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal pf	19	25½	24⅝	25⅜	+1⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	33	33	33	
Lehn & Fink 1.40	2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
Lib-O-Glass ⅜e	3	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ¼e	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
Liggett&My pf7 †	60	179	179	179	— ½
LimaLocomo 1⅓e	40	43½	42⅜	43¼	+1⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
LockheedAirc 1½e	15	20¼	20	20	
Loew's Inc 2a	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ½
Long-B Lumb .10k	2	10½	10½	10½	
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	34	34	34	
Lorillard (P) ¾e	7	19	19	19	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 5e	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 1e	3	42½	42½	42½	
Macy R H 2a	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
Marine Midl .16e	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Marshall Field .80	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Martin GL 1¼e	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
Martin-Parry .30e	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
Masonite Corp 1	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
Mathieson Alk¾e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
McCrory Stores 1	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Mckess&Rob 1.40	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Meao Corp .45e	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
MeadpfBww5½ †	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Melville Shoe 2	3	36	36	36	+ ⅜
Mengel Co ¼g	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Mengel Spf 2½ †	10	50½	50½	50½	
Merch & Min Tr 2	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Mesta Mach 2½	1	34	4	34	— ⅜
Mid Cont Pet .40e	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	10	135½	135½	135½	
Minn-Moline	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Minn-Mol pf 4?/ak	1	103?/8	1 3?/8	103?/8	— ⅛
Mo-Kan Texas pf	4	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Montgom Ward 2	2	51½	51⅜	51½	
Morris & Essex †	40	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .90e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Murphy G C 3	3	76	76	76	+1
Nash-Kelvin ⅓e	24	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
Nat Auto Fib ⅓g	8	11	11	11	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Nat Can	14	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	1	22⅞	2?⅛	2?⅛	— ⅛
Nat Container new	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Nat CylinderG .80	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Nat DairyProd1.20	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ⅓a	1	18½	18½	18½	
Nat Distillers 2	2	35	34¾	5	+ ¼
Nat Lead ⅓	2	24	3?⅛	4	+ ⅛
Nat Linen Svc ⅓e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
NatMa&SCas .30e	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Nat Powtr & Lt	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Nat Steel 3	4	66	66	66	

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Friday	53.9	Prev. day	53.9
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	51.0
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Supply	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Nat Sup$2pf2½k	10	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
NatS 5¼pf5¼s †	140	85⅜	85	85	
Nat Tea	1	½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Neisner Corp ½	12	17¼	16½	17¼	+1⅛
NewmontMin 1¼e	3	29	29	29	
NewptNShip 1½e	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Newpt N Sh pf 5	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
NY Air Br 1⅓e	5	46	45¼	46	+1
NY Cent RR 1½e	16	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
NY Chi StL pf	4	85	84¼	85	+ ⅛
NY Shipbuild1½e	20	17½	16½	17	+ ⅜
Norf & West 10 †	70	203	202¼	202¼	— ¾
No AmAviation 1g	6	9⅛	9	9	
North AmCo 1.24f	13	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
NorwichPharm .60	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Ohio Oil ⅓a	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Olive Farm Eq 3e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Oppenheim Col 1e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Otis Elevator .65e	9	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10e	27	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Panhand EPL 2e	4	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Panh P&R .10e	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Param Pictures 2	16	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	11	32⅜	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
Penn-Cent Airl	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Penn C&C ⅓e	16	15	14	15	+1½
Park Utah Con M	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Parke Davis .90e	8	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Patino

Argentine Military Bubble Punctured by U. S. Black List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—American black-listing of Fritz Mandl, former Austrian magnate, now engaged in arms production for the Argentine Government, is possibly the heaviest Allied blow so far aimed at the totalitarian and militaristic ambitions of the Farrell Regime in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Mandl, with whom several German and Austrian munitions experts are associated, heads a corporation formed with joint government and private capital to manufacture planes, gliders, motorcycles, and light war transport and equipment. There are a number of subsidiaries engaged in arms manufacture.

Local German capital is associated with the enterprises. The "Refugees" seem to have enormous political influence in high spheres.

Dr. Nicolas Repetto, former Socialist leader exiled in Uruguay, denounced the Argentine Government's association with another German factory, to forward the war-production program. The War Ministry issued a denial of another report that German money had been used for the transaction, but admitted taking over the business.

The War Ministry recently invited public tenders for the formation of companies of joint State and private capital to undertake steel and copper production in accordance with the arms program. The announcement stipulates "two or more copper concentration plants in Mendoza" and "one or two refining plants" to handle the output of the former. The War Ministry is aiming at an annual production of 300,000 tons. The invitation to tenders for a steel manufacturing plant indicate a preliminary goal of 150,000 tons annually.

Suggesting military autarchy, there have been similar announcements regarding the planned manufacture of synthetic nitrogen, nitric acid, motorized vehicles and aeronautical equipment.

Without Anglo-American assistance it is virtually impossible for Argentina to obtain machinery for the mining and manufacturing plants enumerated. It is not likely that Eurcpean manufacturing countries such as Sweden, France or even Spain, would risk the displeasure of the United States by supplying any blacklisted country or company. However, it is known that many of the Argentine militarists in power are relying on obtaining supplies from Germany or central European countries, shipped through other countries or by devious routes, after the war.

Argentina's formal declaration that it does not intend to provide postwar shelter for Nazi leaders may be sincere, but the highest military leaders do not disguise their intentions to secure transfer of German technicians and skilled labor to this country. They are more interested in this specialized personnel than in "wanted" war leaders. With technical guidance for the exploitation of their own prime materials, they believe they can convert Argentina into an industrialized State, able within a decade or so to supply its own military equipment. The militarists would prefer German co-operation, while manufacturers and workers are more disposed toward association with North American industry, with whose methods of production they are more familiar.

Until they can manufacture, the Argentine militarists realize, though they will not admit it, that their country depends largely on supplies controlled by the United States and Britain. These supplies have been dwindling since 1940 when official sympathies with the Nazis and Fascists became manifest. The drop in supplies of "critical materials" is illustrated in Argentina's imports: chemicals, from oils, and paints dropped from 122,000 tons for the first six months of 1940 to 39,104 tons for the first six months of 1944; iron, from 360,000 to 27,800 tons; machinery and transport, 78,300 to 6,500 tons; fuel, 2,085,000 to 499,000 tons; metals, 83,000 to 22,000 tons; and rubber, 6,400 to 500 tons.

There is no doubt that Argentina has made progress in military manufacturing, but lack of equipment which can be supplied only from overseas has retarded any grandiose schemes for expansion. New schools for military aviation have been commenced in Cordoba. Most of the equipment is obsolete measured by Anglo-American standards.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

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Commercial Aviation Looming As Big Industry of the Future

By George Erieson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The future of aviation stirs the imagination of the average person as does probably no other industrial activity of mankind. The First World War stimulated interest in flying enormously and brought rapid improvements in plane design, in engines and fuels, but it can probably be said that World War II has telescoped the advances of 50 years of technological gains into five, and has brought about a notable change in our concepts of time and space. Willkie's "One World" would never have been written had not the modern airplane practically annihilated distance.

Commercial aviation stands at the threshold of tremendous development, with the certainty of vast and steady expansion. Whether it will shoulder aside the auto for first honors—whether it will be, as was the automotive industry in the early decades of the 20th century, the outstanding avenue for absorbing manpower and capital, remains to be seen. That will depend upon the factors of legislation, technical improvement, acceptance by the public, kind of competition, rates and financing.

The Air Age Ahead

Evidence that the heralded Air Age is just ahead may be seen in the orders for $50,000,000 of four-engined aircarriers placed by three major airlines last week. Work on the 93 super transport planes which are to go to the American Airlines, the Pan-American Grace and United Air Lines is expected to start immediately after the fall of Germany. These luxurious craft will bring to a reality the erstwhile dream of breakfast in New York and evening meal on the Pacific Coast.

The DC-4 and DC-6 blueprints call for cruising speeds of 239 and 278 miles an hour, respectively, though the maximum speed of the latter is 334 miles an hour, which is fighter-plane pace. Equipped with four engines of 1,700 horsepower each, and having a range of 2,715 miles, the DC-6 capacity is 50 passengers and a crew of five. Its coast-to-coast schedule would be 8½ hours, and the distance between New York and Chicago would be negotiated in 2 hours and 40 minutes.

The foregoing air liners will be a distinct advance over the 4-engine Boeing S-307B stratoliner, similar to the famous Flying Fortress, which accommodates 33 passengers by day and 25 at night, and crosses the continent in 14 hours. A speed-and-luxury-goal which Transcontinental & Western Air expects to be able to offer the public somewhat further ahead in time is that shown to be possible by the 8,000 h. p. Constellation which carries 87 passengers, and is the fastest transport plane ever built. Last April it was flown by Jack Frye, TWA president, and Howard Hughes, well-known airman and big owner of TWA stock, across the United States in the record time of 6 hours and 57 minutes. At present the Constellations, built by Lockheed, are being taken by the military, but TWA has ordered 40 of them for after-the-war delivery.

Lower Costs Are Envisaged

The luxurious airliners have appealed to the Pullman type of passenger travel but equally important will be the short and medium-haul business, as well as longer hauls up to a thousand miles or more. Each of these will require a different type of airplane, calling for different speeds, different accommodations, different sizes. Though less glamorous than the big Clippers and hurtling Skymasters, they will make an appeal to the vast traffic which now is accommodated by coaches and buses. Such airplane service cannot at first hope to offer rates as low as surface vehicles but may be able to reduce fares within a few years to about 3 cents. This would compare with today's local bus travel at 1½ to 2½ cents a mile.

There is, too, a growing field for commercial aircraft in the carrying of mail and express freight. There is talk that airlines may in time carry second, third and fourth class mail and cut the first class postage rates to three cents. However that be, it is almost assured that flying freighters, built especially to carry cargo, will be able to reduce rates drastically from current levels and compete with railway express. A figure of 10 cents per ton-mile is seen as a possible goal within the next decade.

One outstanding reason for expecting that travel by air will become "the mode" on the part of much of our population is the huge number of persons directly interested in the industry. Foremost among the air-minded are the approximately 3,000,000 men in the military air service, to say nothing of the millions of ground troops and Navy personnel who have observed airplanes and their vital uses at first hand.

Big Potential Market

Then there are some 2,500,000 aircraft workers of all kinds who undoubtedly will maintain their interest in aviation, and 500,000 students with pre-flight training. These in the aggregate form a potential market of at least 6,000,000 people who, it is reasonable to believe, would want economical, safe planes for themselves. And the more private planes in use, the greater the stimulus to commercial air transportation.

It is of course established by now that the manufacturing industry is capable of meeting almost any demand foreseeable. On a single shift, peacetime basis, it is estimated that 200,000 small private planes could be built annually, but there is now neither the demand nor the airports to make such a possibility a reality. Airports are being planned all over the nation and the interest of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in this expansion is shown by its recent request of a $1,000,000,000 appropriation to construct 3,000 additional airports. Besides planes and landing fields, there will be more capital and workers needed for waiting rooms, transportation facilities to the terminals, etc. Such developments indicate a future with which few industries can compare.

While the airlines present a roseate picture from a long range point of view, it is beset today with difficult problems. Competition is getting ever more keen, as indicated by the hundreds of applications for new routes before the CAB. Then, there are the railroads, truck, bus lines, and water carriers, which are petitioning to enter the air transport field. Then there is the danger that in the demand for steadily lower rates, the air concerns may not be allowed to retain enough net earnings to promote the growth necessary to an expanding industry, since rates and scope of operations are under Federal control.

Surplus Plant Disposal Problem

Other problems for plane producers, if one assumes that contact termination will be weathered satisfactorily, are the disposal of surplus planes and of surplus aircraft manufacturing plants, since today government-owned plants form 90 per cent of all aircraft manufacturing facilities. Still unsolved is the question of whether to permit monopoly by one carrier in the international field (the "chosen instrument" policy), regional monopoly (fixed areas of operation) or regulated competition. The answer to this situation will be affected by whether or not foreign governments subsidize their international airlines.

There are today 21 airlines, of which four have for some years carried about 80 per cent of domestic traffic. These are American Airlines, Inc., United Air Lines, Inc., Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Pan American Airways Corp., the world's largest, operates mainly in the foreign field, reaching 60 countries and today, despite war suspensions, operating over 80,000 miles of commercial routes.

The airline companies are not faced by any lengthy reconversion period. Their operating profits should continue to grow, but net income after taxes will be another story. The 1944 tax burden will be heavier than for last year, with the excess profits levy a big factor. On the whole, profits should continue good into the immediate postwar period, with the smaller or weaker lines serving thinly populated territory encountering the most difficulty. Dividend policies are likely to remain conservative, in view of the large capital expenditures necessary for a fast-growing industry.

Textile Wage Rise Favored By WLB Panel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP) — The conclusions of a War Labor Board panel Friday supported in part union wage demands upon 23 Southern cotton textile companies for wage increases to eliminate substandard conditions. The industry member of the three-man panel dissented.

The panel majority's report found that the family budget approach to the substandard question was correct in principle. It termed this budget an "emergency" or "minimum" level of living for a family of four persons.

The Panel's Analysis

"The panel then estimated that a worker who is the sole support of a wife and two or more children "would require a wage of 71.5 cents per hour to support his family at the level of living defined by the union's budget, assuming that he works 2,000 hours a year. This is a conservative estimate; it assumes that the worker's wife is an efficient shopper and that the family does not encounter severe illness or other contingencies not provided for in the budget."

Under the WLB stabilization policy, increases to eliminate substandards may be granted without regard to the Little Steel formula. Under present policy, wage rates of 50 cents an hour or more are not considered substandard.

As of last March, the average straight time hourly earnings of the 18,684 workers involved directly in this case varied from 44.9 cents to 59.1 cents. The C. I. O. Textile Workers Union asked for a general increase of at least 10 cents an hour and a minimum rate of 60 cents an hour.

The panel, appointed to report facts, made no recommendations, as such, to the board. It said that an industry survey showed that last November about 93 per cent of all Southern cotton textile workers were earning less than 70 cents per hour.

Hits Budget Approach

William P. Jacobs, industry member, dissented "because it is impossible for this panel to agree with the union's contention as to substandards until and unless the WLB has determined what constitutes standard. There appears no record of action on this subject as applying to the southern textile workers."

Objecting to the budget approach to wage determination, Mr. Jacobs said "A worker is entitled only to that which he can earn by his skill, ingenuity and efficiency. The thousands of textile workers who are enjoying standards above the union's suggested level are doing so by virtue of their individual ability. An effort to set a superficial standard at a sufficiently high level to protect inefficiency against competition with other labor is unsound and contrary to the laws of nature. It will inevitably fail and cause more misery than it corrects. Misfortune and the circumstances of those who are incapable of helping themselves should of course be corrected, but this function should be performed by charity rather than by the establishment of a high minimum wage or a high living budget."

The other panel members were Lloyd G. Reynolds, representing the public, and Frank McCalister, representing labor. They conducted hearings last spring in Washington and Atlanta.

Joins Carrier Corp.

Frederick W. Smith

Chief of the Special Equipment Branch of the General Industrial Equipment Division of the War Production Board, who will become associated with Carrier Corporation on Nov. 1, it was announced by Cloud Wampler, president of the company.

Quaker Oats Sales at Peak; Net Declines

CHICAGO (AP)—The Quaker Oats Company reported that total dollar sales for the year ended June 30, amounted to $142,847,173, the largest in the company's history, but that net income was $410,131 less than for the preceding 12 months.

In a statement to stockholders President R. Douglas Stuart said total sales for the year were $20,468,508 above the preceding 12 months and that the cost of goods sold increased $21,400,375.

Net income for the year ended last June 30 was $4,279,433 after all taxes and charges. After payment of preferred dividends and $3.25 for the year on the common stock, and a charge of $67,278 to complete all past service annuities, the surplus for the year amounted to $863,973.

"The profit margin on a number of our package products was greatly reduced," the report said, "and on some of these products we were forced to sell below cost because ceiling prices were put on our products without at the same time putting ceiling prices on the raw materials we had to use. This resulted in dollar volume without earnings.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. reports net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,672,000, equal to $2.96 a share, compared with $1,351,528 or $2.40 a share in the preceding year.

Potash Company of America reports net income for 12 months ended June 30 of $1,584,920, or $2.83 a share, against $1,207,805, or $2.20 a share, for the preceding 12 months.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., drug and chemical concern, reports consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $8,141,089 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.75 a common share. This compared with $3,097,376, or $2.85 a common share after larger preferred dividend requirements in the preceding fiscal year.

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. reports consolidated net income for six months ended June 30 of $4,310,457, after $700,000 provision for possible renegotiation, compared with $2,220,584 for the same period in 1943. The report includes only the accounts of the parent company or subsidiaries engaged primarily in the operation of telephone and radiotelephone properties in the Western Hemisphere, Federal Telephone and Radio Corp. manufacturing subsidiary in the United States and certain miscellaneous domestic subsidiaries.

PAW Reduces Rate Of Total Petroleum Output for October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War has recommended a national production rate of 5,010,800 barrels of all petroleum liquids during October, a decrease of 40,500 barrels daily from the rate certified for September.

The biggest decline for any state was 25,000 barrels daily for Texas.

Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies said a daily rate of 2,278,000 barrels in Texas during October was "in line with actual requirements based on available transportation and refining facilities."

The daily rates certified for the various oil-producing states during October, compared with September, follow:

District 1—New York, 13,500 barrels and 13,800; Pennsylvania, 42,700 and 43,100; West Virginia, 14,600 and 14,400.

District 2—Illinois, 217,100 and 222,000; Indiana, 13,500 and 14,000; Kansas, 280,000 and 279,700; Kentucky 27,800 and 27,700; Michigan, 50,500 and 51,500; Nebraska, 1,000, unchanged; Ohio, 9,400 and 9,700; Oklahoma, 366,800 and 370,800.

District 3—Arkansas, 83,000 and 82,900; Louisiana, 385,000, unchanged; Mississippi, 44,000 and 45,000; New Mexico, 118,500, unchanged; Texas, 2,278,000 and 2,303,000.

District 4—Colorado, 8,500 and 8,000; Montana, 22,300 and 24,300; Wyoming, 98,300 and 103,200.

District 5—California, 937,300 and 936,700.

Wants Competitive Bidding Exemption

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philadelphia Electric Company has applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption from competitive bidding requirements in the issuance and sale of $130,000,000 of 2¾ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, it was disclosed.

W. James MacIntosh, counsel for the company, informed Trial Examiner Charles S. Lobingier of the exemption application at the close of the hearing on the refinancing program.

David Ginsberg, SEC Public Utilities Division counsel, said the staff would recommend that the hearing be reconvened Oct. 2 to reconsider the request.

The issue is to be sold in two series of $65,000,000 each, maturing 1967 and 1974.

Decreasing Sales Reported by Mexico; Some Prices Lower

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—Decreasing sales and some price declines, attributed to a possible early end of the war, is reported in the monthly economic review of the National Bank of Mexico.

Automobile sales have decreased 50 per cent in the face of possible large scale production soon in the United States, the bank reported.

Other sales decreases reported, as compared to those a year ago, include: department store wholesale to other points of the republic, 25 to 30 per cent; department store retail, 15 per cent; some sea food, up to 60 per cent; textile products, 10 per cent; leather products, 10 per cent.

Black market tire prices, which were as high as $100 each, have declined 25 per cent, the report continues. Unloading in hardware items by the black market also is reported, with resultant 10 per cent price drops in retail stores.

The bank expressed fear that the nation's cotton textile industry, whose production increased from 430,000,000 meters (a meter is a little more than a yard) of cloth in 1942 to 508,000,000 in 1943, may experience a setback when United States full-scale production is resumed.

Prices in general, which have risen enormously during the last two years, have not dropped.

Sugar Lack Laid To Labor Shortage

NEW YORK (AP)—The shortage of sugar which has appeared in the Middle West, sections of the East and spottily throughout the South has been caused partly by a lack of manpower at eastern seaboard refineries, trade sources said.

These interests explained that domestic cane refineries have been hard pressed to fill orders for sugar, but that the worst of the shortage probably has been passed. The situation was expected to improve within a month.

Orders are heavier during the canning season and demand increases during the summer because of use of sugar to make soft drinks.

It was emphasized that there was enough raw cane sugar. Besides the lack of refinery manpower, also named as a factor, was the short 1943 beet sugar crop which is reflected now in smaller beet sugar marketings.

Trade circles pointed out the new sugar beet crop would be harvested around the middle of October. This also was expected to ease the situation.

Opposes New Utility Lines For Only Lucrative Areas

NEILLSVILLE, Wis. (AP)—Asserting that surveys are being made by public utility companies for the purpose of building electric lines in "lucrative territories," Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard said no one should be permitted to erect lines that would serve only profitable areas.

Such a practice, he told a quarterly meeting of the Wisconsin Electric Co-operative, would make it impossible for the Rural Electrification Administration to serve other areas without a loss.

"If we permit cream skimming of all the good territories, a lot of people are going to be left without the benefits of electricity."

Department Store Sales Gain 9 P. C. Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales were 9 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

In the preceding week sales were 14 per cent higher than those of the corresponding period a year ago. For the four weeks ended Sept. 16 sales rose 14 per cent over a year ago.

The Atlanta district reported a 25 per cent increase for last week. Percentage increases by other reporting districts included: Boston, 4; and Richmond, 4.

Would Ban Taxing Incentive Plan Pay

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of industrialists passed a resolution urging Congress "to so amend the internal revenue code as to stipulate clearly that wages paid to stimulate production or to increase efficiency shall not be penalized by taxation."

The resolution followed an address by James F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Co. of Cleveland, at a meeting sponsored by the National Economic Council, Inc., a private enterprise association. A majority of the 450 persons attending were prominent industrialists.

Mr. Lincoln told the group that under his company's incentive plan wages had increased four times in the past 10 years, hours of working time were reduced 12 times, dividends advanced 250 per cent, and the number of employees rose 400 per cent.

He said the Government had opposed his incentive plan, however, by making a tax assessment of $1,600,000 against money which had been paid as incentive wages for 1940 and 1941.

"Because of the low cost of production," he added, "we were assessed further by the Price Adjustment Board $3,250,000 for the year 1942."

Increase Scheduled In Municipal Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Bolstered by some housing authority issues, new state and municipal bond offerings next week will total $11,343,332, the Daily Bond Buyer reported. This compared with less than $2,000,000 in the current period and a weekly average to date for the year of $25,286,473.

On Tuesday Baltimore county planned to offer $2,000,000 serial metropolitan district bonds due 1945-84 and on the same day the Michigan State Board of Administration will market $626,132 various Michigan municipal bonds with coupons ranging from 1¼ to 4½ per cent and maturing from 1946 to 1973. Allen Park, Mich., will also offer $466,500 of refundings and Mamaroneck, N. Y., will open bids on $212,500 of tax anticipation notes.

The El Paso, Texas, Housing Authority planned to sell on Wednesday $2,432,000 refunding bonds and Wilmington, N. C., will market $1,834,000 of housing bonds.

The Employees Retirement System of California will offer 13 blocks of California municipals aggregating $2,988,500 on Thursday.

Johns-Manville Reports Backlog of Postwar Orders

NEW YORK (AP) — Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corp., in a statement to company employees said that while termination of the war in Europe would mean cancellation of some war contracts the company would have a backlog of orders for civilian needs.

Asserting that Johns-Manville plants will not have to shut down for reconversion, Mr. Brown added the company's volume of business in 1945 is expected to be less than this year but above that of 1940.

He said production efficiency had dropped substantially during the war owing to employment of untrained help and longer hours of work. After the war, he added, production per man-hour would have to be brought up to place the company in a good competitive position.

Arkan. Power Issue Approved by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved, subject to competitive bidding requirements, the issuance and sale of $30,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds by Arkansas Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of Electric Power & Light Corp.

Proceeds from the sale would be used, together with treasury cash, to call in all the company's presently outstanding first mortgage bonds in the principal amount of $31,261,000, for redemption at their stated prices. The issue had been approved by the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Arkansas, the SEC said.

At the request of the company, the SEC shortened the usual 10-day bidding period to nine days, so that bids may be opened Oct. 2.

Family's Share of War Cost Figured on Basis of Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—You carefully figure out your own personal finances, and rightfully enter that mortgage on your house as a debt. But have you ever figured out your share of the national debt? Have you ever thought, for example, when buying a war bond, that although that money is saved, in fact invested, it really adds to the national debt, and that you are thereby adding to your own debt, as a citizen? For after all aren't we as individuals responsible for the national debt? What is "government" if it isn't "us"?

Anyway Prof. Frank G. Dickinson, University of Illinois economist, says he's had quite a lot of fun working up a system whereby each American family may, if he wants to, enter its share of the national debt against the family assets.

Figuring is done on a family basis to allow for inheritance. A family's share of the war's cost is disclosed by comparing the family's present national debt liability with the smaller national debt liability at the time of Pearl Harbor. The result pointedly shows the total of war bonds the family must own if it is to owe its share of the war cost to itself. "We owe it to ourselves" only if war bonds and other assets balance the liability of the family's share of the national debt.

"Counting government bonds as personal assets," says Professor Dickinson, "and neglecting to deduct your share of the national debt burden will give a delusion of prosperity and excessive buying power, a delusion which makes many see the future through rose-colored glasses. Quit thinking about which new postwar car you should buy with those war bonds; you will need your bonds to help meet your postwar tax bill.

"If everyone owned bonds equal to his share of the debt and really 'owed it to himself' we could have a 'bond-fire' or mortgage-burning to clean the slate, but few citizens own bonds exactly equal to their share of the debt."

The "Dickinson Debt Rating System" splits the national debt into two halves, allocating one portion in relation to income tax payments, the other according to working-life expectancy. This year's income tax total will be one fifth of the half of the debt allocated to it. For simplicity he uses $200,000,000,000 debt level for December, 1944. Each family's share should be raised as the debt increases beyond that level.

Morgenthau Backs Fund Drive Of Voluntary Refugee Units

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — The War Refugee Board, in its eight months of existence, has participated in the rescue of thousands of persecuted persons from enemy countries, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday.

In a talk prepared for delivery to the Jewish Welfare Fund to begin the Community and War Fund Campaign, Mr. Morgenthau, a W. R. B. member, said the W. R. B. had participated in the evacuation of refugees from the Balkans across the Black Sea to Palestine, or over the Pyrenees to Spain and Portugal, and in the relief of many who had taken sanctuary in Sweden and Switzerland.

The board has co-operated in establishing refugee camps in Africa, he said, and an emergency refugee shelter at Oswego, N. Y.

The board's work has been carried on and financed jointly by the Government and private agencies, he added.

"With the liberation of Europe," Mr. Morgenthau declared, "there will be an even more compelling need for these services. The activities of the War Refugee Board are war-related and are confined primarily to the rescue of refugees from enemy countries. When the oppressors have been overthrown, the liberated peoples will be in desperate need of sustenance and encouragement.

"Beyond the help which will be given to them by the military authorities, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, there will be a great need for the kind of care which only voluntary agencies can provide."

U. S. Library 'Solid' On 'Hep Cat' Movies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—"Tin Pan Alley Cats" and "Bugs Bunny Nips the Nips" are among the films chosen by the Library of Congress for preservation during the past year, the Library announced.

Some movies, officials explained, are chosen for documentary significance, others "for the light they throw upon the intellectual preoccupations of the Americans of the time."

The Library released a list of 81 films, exclusive of newsreels, selected for preservation. Among them were:

"A Vitamin G Man," "Red Hot Riding Hood," "Hit the Ice," "A Lady Takes a Chance," "I Can Hardly Wait," "Heaven Can Wait," "The Hard Way," "What's Buzzin' Buzzard?", "The Song of Bernadette," "Upbeat in Music," "Bravo Mr. Strauss," "I Walked With a Zombie," "Phantom Lady," "The More the Merrier," "Holy Matrimony," "Top Man," and "The Underdog."

Columbia Broadcasting Quits Trade Organization

NEW YORK (AP)—Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., has released an interchange of correspondence with Columbia Broadcasting System, in which the latter resigned from the trade organization.

In a letter to Allen B. du Mont, president of the group, Worthington Miner of Columbia's television department said Columbia was resigning because it felt the group "was at no time fully representative of the broadcaster's point of view," but instead was a "compromise" between broadcasters and manufacturers.

Du Mont, himself a manufacturer, replied listing five of the group's nine directors as not engaged in manufacturing, and said "the facts belie" Miner's statement. He added that Columbia's resignation would be considered by directors.

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The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 14, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1944.

GEORGE MIXTER,
Treasurer

September 21, 1944

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A WARNING

to those who purchased stocks in early 1942 and are now interested in conservative appraisal of business and stock market prospects in the 29th month since the start of the bull market.

The American Institute of Finance, long noted for conservatism, has issued to clients whose accounts are under personal supervision a Special three-page Letter discussing the much debated Post-War Question—Marked Inflation or Acute Depression — and unequivocally setting forth our present investment position. Though part of our complete management service we are making available to investors and institutions copies of this Special Letter at $5.00. If you desire a copy simply attach check.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	16
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct.	16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	16

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Flight of German Property Concealed in Devious Ways

Continued from Page 1

Switzerland; but, from its export from Germany to the conclusion of the deal it changes its legal owner between two and three times.

The Portuguese Government is, of course, aware of what is going on—and does not like it. It was impossible not to notice the sensation caused by the fact that among the most recent owners of bank accounts to the tune of several hundred-thousand Swiss gold-francs each, were a Lisbon teacher of gymnastics and a Lisbon policeman, neither of whom had a regular income exceeding $50 or $100 monthly.

Bank of Portugal Acts

To keep the Nazis from getting too bold in their manipulations, the Bank of Portugal recently informed the Portuguese private banks that in future their orders for the purchase of gold would not be okayed unless the buyer was a person or firm accredited with the State Bank and known to purchase the gold in pursuance of his regular business.

This makes things a bit more difficult for the Germans, but it still leaves enough loopholes open. Besides, there are many other ways how to accumulate money or valuables abroad.

For instance, the method chosen by a certain Director Bernsen, head of the Hamburg transportation firm of Kühne & Nagel, who during the past six weeks made no less than seven trips into Switzerland. He appeared there as representative fo the German Red Cross, allegedly in order to negotiate with the Swiss Red Cross about food deliveries for starving Greek children.

The real purpose of his journeys was the stowing away of trainloads of antique furniture, paintings, precious violins, and jewels which the Germans had shipped from Italy to Switzerland for safekeeping. The address of the storage depot where the bulk of the loot has been cached has been disclosed by a clandestine source which also disclosed that Mr. Bernsen got his Red Cross passport through intervention by Miss Ilse Göring, a relative of the Reichsmarshal.

Contacts in Sweden

Frequently mentioned in connection with Marshal Göring's endeavor to provide for rainy days is Prof. Lutz Heck, director of the Berlin Zoo. Professor Heck has been making several trips to Sweden during the last year. He has excellent contacts there among Swedish industrialists and aristocrats and is said to have played a prominent role in the sale of Swedish special machines that were bought by a German armament factory at twice the list price. The surpluses which amounted to as much as 1,000,000 crowns in some instances, have been deposited with Swedish banks.

Another German factory, the Junghans Brothers, Inc., at Bamberg in Bavaria, hit upon an even more subtle way to transfer money abroad. Junghans Brothers induced a Swiss firm to sue them for violation of patent rights. The Bamberg industrialists pleaded guilty, settled the case out of court and paid the plaintiff 50,000 marks as indemnities. The full amount save for a 10 per cent commission for "services rendered" by the Swiss "opponent" is today in a Swiss bank at the disposal of the Junghans brothers.

Use of Strawmen

During the last two years many Germans have become owners of estates, ranging from middle-sized farms to holdings of feudal dimensions, in various neutral countries. The German Consul-General in Lisbon is said to be particularly active in the back-to-the-farm movement.

In most cases those transactions were made by and in the name of strawmen; yet, despite all precautions, real estate property abroad appears less secure than bank accounts or movable property, since recent declarations by neutral countries suggest that Nazi refugees will have a hard time in crossing borders.

The second method of property switching is the acquisition of shares in foreign enterprises. It is safe to assume that this method is being used by thousands of Germans though on a relatively modest scale.

The opportunity of investing large amounts in foreign firms is limited to the heads of monopolized industries with international ramifications dating from prewar days. Chemical works, such as the I. G. Dye Trust, and optical works, such as Zeiss in Jena, belong in this group.

So does the metal and mining trust of the Hugo Stinnes, Inc., whose two managing directors, Hugo Stinnes, Jr., and Otto Stinnes, have been staying in Stockholm for the last three weeks, reportedly, trying to reactivate their prewar connections with some Allied firms.

Tieup With Neutrals

There is good reason to assume that Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz is deeply interested in the success of the Stinnes brothers. The wife of Hugo Stinnes, Jr., is the daughter of Port Commander Witt, who is identical with the head of the Hamburg shipbuilding company Witt & Co. Admiral Dönitz happens to be a silent partner in Witt & Co.

The Commander in Chief of the German Navy has also excellent contacts in Argentina. His mother's maiden name was Wagenknecht, and Edmondo Wagenknecht happens to be one of the biggest German import and export firms in Buenos Aires.

The last of the three main methods for "safeguarding" German property against the danger of inflation or economic sanctions imposed by the peace treaty is the founding of new or the enlarging of existing branch factories and trade companies in neutral countries.

Though this might seem at first a risky investment, it is easy to see how greatly legal proceedings against any such firm will be hampered by the tieup between neutral and German capital.

After the World War I the German aircraft industry specialized in organizations of this kind and was not only able to avoid financial losses, but also to circumvent the clauses of the Versailles Treaty forbidding the construction of certain types of aircraft. Recent advices from Germany indicate that the Dornier works, for one, are already increasing the technical staff at their Swiss branch factory far beyond the actual need.

Candidates Give Account Of Finances

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey have informed the Senate Campaign Expenditure Committee that they have received no contributions and have made no expenditures for their election campaigns.

Chairman Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island said today this was the first time that questionnaires were sent out to presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

A letter to Senator Green signed by Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I have received your letter of August First while in the West. I desire to inform the Special Committee that to date I have received no contributions nor have I contributed in any shape, manner or form to the campaign."

One from Paul E. Lockwood, Secretary to the New York Governor, said:

"Governor Dewey has requested me to advise you that no contributions were received by him and no expenditures were made by him in connection with his nomination.

"Furthermore, he has asked me to advise you that he has no personal knowledge of any contribution or expenditure made in his behalf in connection with his nomination."

Senator Green said similar replies were received from Gerald L. K. Smith and Norman Thomas, presidential nominees of the America First and Socialist Parties, respectively, and from Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee. No reply has yet been received from Gov. John W. Bricker, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, he added.

Senator Green announced that his committee had decided to investigate "the part being played by Senator W. L. O'Daniel (D) of Texas, and his organization" in the present election campaign.

Senator Green said Senator O'Daniel twice had been requested to give the Committee data on subscriptions but that no reply had been received. The Texas Senator has vigorously opposed a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

2,800 English Churches Wrecked by Air Raids

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Francis Taylor, Director of New York's Metropolitan Museum, declared in London yesterday that the churches of England had suffered far more from bombings in this war than the medieval monuments of France and Italy.

Mr. Taylor, head of the Allied Commission for the Preservation of Arts and Monuments, was quoted in a dispatch reported to the Office of War Information as saying that of the 4,000 Protstant churches of England, 2,800 were almost completely wrecked by German air raids.

Nazis Fight Fiercely for Time, Rush New Rhine Fortifications

Continued from Page 1

Vermondans in the Belfort area as the result of a violent enemy counterattack.

All this does not mean that the Allied grand strategy has been stalemated. It doesn't mean, high officers assure, that the Nazis will succeed in their obvious objective of holding the conquering Allied armies at Germany's borders until unfavorable November weather and vast casualties cause the Allies to lose heart.

The fact is that the Allied supply build-up is continuing. Relentless pressure along the entire front is being maintained. As at Caen, it is a period of hard and difficult fighting, plus consolidation, plus grinding away at the enemy's crucial reserves.

Costly for Nazis

Indeed, it is emphasized, constant attrition of the German forces has a long-term importance which surpasses any individual penetration into Germany.

Most of the German counterattacks are local ones, often with no more than battalion strength. These units contain some hard-fighting SS troopers to bolster the mediocre majority. Often the remainder are half-skilled, half-trained cadet soldiers. The result is that these attacks often are repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy—losses Hitler cannot afford.

It is very possible the Allies, probing for weak points in the enemy line, soon will bring off another break-through either via Arnhem, Holland, or possibly beyond the Moselle, where General Patton's forces are massing striking power on a wide bridgehead east of the river.

With further advances, General Patton's forces would be astride a good network of roads to Strasbourg.

Good Tank Country

Much of the countryside leading to Strasbourg is fairly suitable for tank operations and it is quite possible the Germans soon have to contend with American armor "broken loose" in this region.

But for the time being, Metz remains a tough bastion, with its well-linked chain of forts which were modernized in 1940 by the Germans with steel and concrete redoubts and heavy guns beneath armored turrets.

On the coast, substantial gains reported at the mouth of the Scheldt estuary underline once again the Allies' apparent necessity of possessing new ports nearer the scene of action. German fortifications on the Scheldt must be reduced before supplies can be brought in to Antwerp. The chief success of the whole German campaign in Western Europe has been its ability to deny the Allies the use of seaports.

Two Favorable Factors

In the grist of the day's reports, two especially favorable factors stand out:

1. American armor is emerging from manifold conflicts with prestige enhanced—and that means the Sherman tank and its various adaptations, which are taking on the best the Wehrmacht can offer.

2. Despite poor flying weather, the Allied air forces are continuing their relentless attack on the enemy, strafing transport, bombing industrial targets, and especially striking at communication centers. Medium bombers have been seriously disrupting traffic on German air lines, including the crowded marshaling yards of Trier, Cologne, and vicinity.

These attacks on transport daily are whittling down the size of the forces the enemy can throw in for the vital battle of Germany's frontiers.

Television Developments Coming for Mt. Wilson

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Plans for development of Mt. Wilson, site of the famed 100-inch telescope, as a center for television broadcasting have been announced by A. C. Childs, President of the Mt. Wilson Hotel Company.

He said the Columbia Broadcasting System has leased acreage and that the Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting Company has purchased 160 acres for construction of a $250,000 studio after the war. The National Broadcasting Company, Paramount Pictures Television, and two local radio stations also are negotiating for sites, he said.

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P	E	A	▨	E	G	O
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E	▨	▨	O	K	L	A
L	I	N	D	S	A	Y

23

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Chinese Ingenuity

A Chinese soldier makes himself a sunshade by lashing his umbrella to his rifle.

It's London's Underground

More Londoners have sought shelter from the robot bombs than in the days of the fateful 1940 blitz, when Nazi bombers were showering explosives and incendiaries on the British capital.

Sleeping accommodations for 47,000 persons, in addition to the 7,250,000 already bunked in shelters, has been provided by the recent opening of five new deep air-raid shelters. They are open from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m.

The first to be made available is typical of the rest. It is 114 feet below ground level and is reached by 136 steps. The interior is a white-washed passage a quarter of a mile in length, flanked with double-tiered bunks. The bunks are separated by thin metal partitions into sections holding 500 persons. More than 9,000 persons in all can be accommodated in one of these super foxholes.

The shelter also includes canteens, recreation rooms with radio sets, a large playground for children, hot and cold running water and daylight illumination. Those who want tea must bring their own china.

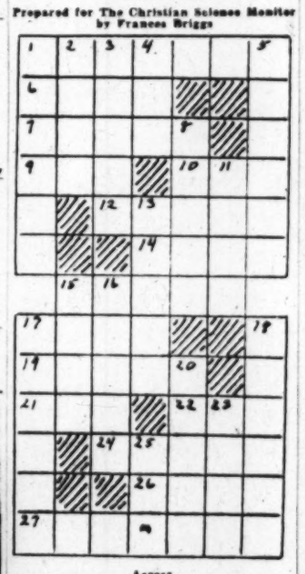
The amount of bedding they may leave on their bunks is restricted to a mattress not larger than 6 feet by 2 feet 6, a maximum of three blankets and two pillows. All are expected to help with the cleaning. Those who shirk this responsibility are not likely to merit approval from their underground neighbors.

On Crabgrass

Crabgrass in lawns may be controlled in part by regular mowing and the destruction of the clippings to prevent seeding.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "Uncle Vanya"?
6—Louise Closser ——.
7—What musical instrument inspired a well-known poem by Adelaide Anne Procter?
9—Legume.
10—Self.
12—In fortification, what is a work with two parapets meeting at a salient angle?
14—What is the common Egyptian skink?
15—Who is famed for his paintings of race horses, dancers, and opera?
17—Olympia is what in "Tales of Hoffmann"?
19—Who is the angel of the sun in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
21—What was the headdress formerly worn by men in Turkey?
22—What is the first thirty-day month of our year (abbr.)?
24—What article of dress is worn over clothing as protection from dirt or wear?
26—What is the locale of "Cimarron" (abbr.)?
27—Who wrote "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight"?

Down
1—Who composed the well-known "Minute Waltz"?
2—The term "leporiform" should remind you of what creature?
3—Who composed "Pomp and Circumstance"?
4—What is a parrot of New Zealand?
5—What place is scene of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
8—Who is leading lady of theatrical troupe in the opera "I Pagliacci"?
11—Wanders about.
13—What is the silver-embroidered bird worn on shoulder straps of colonel in U. S. Army?
15—Who was a famous French painter, sculptor, and illustrator?
16—Who is Cassy's daughter in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
17—What is a kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze?
18—What is the assumed name of Charles St. Evremonde in "Tale of Two Cities"?
20—What birds are among those nesting in Old Man's beard in Lear's limerick?
23—What is first name of Miss Negri, actress?
25—8 Across grows in what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

One for Davy Jones

Jimmie Fidler relates in a recent column a yarn about the late Herbert Mundin who served through the last war on a British minesweeper. Like all men in that dangerous service, he was required to wear a life-preserver at all times. It was bulky, uncomfortable, and he came to hate it. It symbolized all the discomforts of war.

One morning, when his ship was on patrol in the North Sea, the wireless brought news of the armistice. With a wild whoop of joy, Mundin tore off his life jacket, hurled it overboard. It sank like a rock.

Pin-up Girl

H. H. Rogers, the oil magnate, was very proud of his art and sculpture collection; and on one occasion was showing some of his best pieces to Mark Twain. The humorist nodded approvingly until they came to a white marble bust of a young woman in the act of coiling her hair.

Twain shook his head critically. "That isn't true to life," he said.

"But why not?" his host asked in surprise.

"She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins."

Surprising

Mother: "I don't see why you kept George after school."

Teacher: "I asked him who George Washington was, and he just looked at me."

Mother: "And well he might! Such ignorance would dumbfound anyone."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Brevities

One of the difficulties in the way of reconversion is that so few persons, comparatively speaking, have any use for plow shares.—Boston Globe.

Willie, this fall, won't take the word of the geography teacher. In case of doubt he'll write his big brother, who is making it.—Detroit News.

Today's Quotation

Worry is interest paid on trouble before it is due.—DEAN INGE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"It can be converted to a peacetime model by simply removing the cannon."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Annual Letter

Los Angeles

For twenty-five years, Harry D. Parkin of California has written to Robert S. MacCormack of Brooklyn, as regularly as a certain date in November comes around. In 1918, the first man, a major in World War I, owed his life to the second man, a sergeant. On each anniversary since, he has written in acknowledgment of that debt. Living across the continent from each other, they have met only twice during the years, but the tie that binds them is strengthened by the annual letter.

Who's the Author?

In the following quiz the first list gives you the names of ten characters from famous books and the second list gives you the names of the famous authors. Your job is to link each character with the correct author.

1. Dr. Jekyll	1. Sir Walter Scott
2. Monsieur Dupin	2. Honoré de Balzac
3. Don Quixote	3. Francois Rabelais
4. Enoch Arden	4. Robt. L. Stevenson
5. Ethan Frome	5. Charlotte Brontë
6. Eugénie Grandet	6. Saavedra Cervantes
7. Jane Eyre	7. Owen Meredith
8. Richard Peverel	8. Edith Wharton
9. Pantagruel	9. Alfred Lord Tennyson
10. Dandie Dinmont	10. Edgar Allan Poe

Answers

(1) Robert Louis Stevenson; (2) Edgar Allan Poe; (3) Saavedra Cervantes; (4) Alfred Lord Tennyson; (5) Edith Wharton; (6) Honoré de Balzac; (7) Charlotte Brontë; (8) Owen Meredith; (9) François Rabelais; (10) Sir Walter Scott.

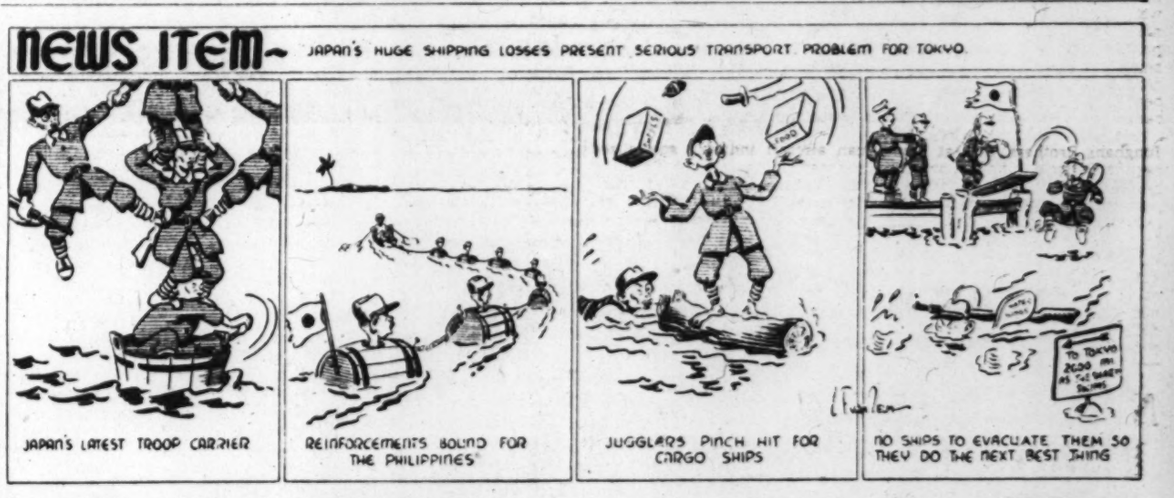
In Germany

The thickest known coal seam in the world is in a mine near Cologne, Germany.

Wide World

Take Your Pick—We Mean the Symbols

Screen starlets Jane Grant and Berna Pringle demonstrate Hollywood's latest innovation—the political "beauty patch." G. O. P. Jane wears a tiny silhouette of an elephant's head, while Berna, with Democratic views, adorns herself with a donkey's head.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The Taffies—*Maybe Yes—Maybe No*

By PALMER

SOMETIMES I CAN'T TELL WHEN HENRY'S CLOWNING AND WHEN HE ISN'T — HE HINTED THIS MORNING THAT MY CLOSET HAD A SECRET. I SUPPOSE HE THOUGHT I'D FALL FOR HIS CLOWNING AND REALLY LOOK IN MY CLOSET
—MAYBE THIS TIME HE'S SERIOUS —DON'T BE SILLY, FROLIC, YOU KNOW HE'S FOOLING — —BUT MAYBE — —NO MAYBE ABOUT IT—YOU'D FEEL VERY FOOLISH GAPING IN THAT CLOSET WITH NOTHING THERE!
—FROLIC, YOU'RE JUST A CURIOUS YOUNG WOMAN —I AM NOT! —YOU ARE TOO! —I'M NOT! —YOU ARE! —I'M NOT—I'LL NOT GIVE IT ANOTHER THOUGHT!
SPEECHLESS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now I'm Caught*

By RODGERS

I was tearing along trying to lose the smell of that perfume Betty Anne spilled on me, when who should I see but ol' Pete.
Oh, oh, he'll think I'm an awful sissy if he gets a whiff of me now!" I thought—
So I looked around thinking I might dodge behind a tree or something—
But heck! How could I hide from a nose like Peter's—
Shucks! Even a human could smell me three blocks away!

The Adventures of Waddles—*In the Wrong Pew*

By THE HAGERS

WE'RE RIGHT IN THE DRAKEVILLE CHEERING SECTION, WEASEL.
WHEN I PLAYED FULLBACK FOR DRAKEVILLE WAD, THE BACKFIELD HAD SOME SPARK.
WHY DON'T YOU TRY THE OLD 'STATUE OF LIBERTY' PLAY?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Real Fire Department

The drama of the war should not divert us from the sober business of winning the peace. With one eye on the map of Europe, the other on the Pacific, and both ears filled with campaign speeches, Americans are apt to overlook the unspectacular but vital plans aborning at Dumbarton Oaks.

There is general public agreement that the United States will join a new international organization to keep the peace. It is agreed that there shall be an assembly, a council and a world court. It is agreed that the council shall, if necessary, use force to stop aggression.

To put it in simpler terms, the world community has agreed that a volunteer fire department must be organized, and the American people have agreed to join it. The big immediate problem is how to call this force into quick action—before incipient aggression has become a world war. There are some who declare that when the alarm sounds, the American hook and ladder cannot move until Congress has debated the extent and causes of the fire and declared war on it.

It is hard to believe such a requirement will stand up against the national common sense. Already Senator Vandenberg—who may well speak for a majority of Senate Republicans—has said he would agree to the American part of the fire department being put into action on the authority of the President and the American member of the council—if the action were for putting out fresh flames among the German or Japanese embers or for quenching sparks in the Monroe Doctrine.

Another proposal is for Congress to authorize instant response to an alarm, but reserve the right to call back the American hook and ladder. If the new fire department is to be more effective than the old Geneva model, some agreed way must be found by which the American part of it can get into prompt and certain action. That is the crucial question in American peace planning. Do the American people want merely to join a fire department on paper or do they want to join in putting out fires?

In its essentials the question is that simple.

Facing Facts

It would no doubt give many Congressmen quite a start to read the latest British White Paper on postwar employment policy. What seems arrant radicalism on one side of the Atlantic is, only 12 hours distant by air, accepted as conservative practice. The thought in Britain is not so much on unemployment as it is on making sure of employment.

If you have jobs, you have no unemployment problem. In England, with a quite disturbing memory of disastrous unemployment after the last war, the sharp necessity of doing something effective to keep the economic wheels turning is vividly felt.

Thus there is little talk about what such a program might cost, or how it will affect the debt. It is seen that the costs on the other side—the side of the dole and a general bogging down—are too high to bear contemplation.

The situations that Britain and the United States will face after the war have several points in common. Both must provide some of the economic shock absorbers required for those temporarily unemployed in a modern industrial society. And this provision will have to be sufficient to assure decencies at present-day living costs.

We have no desire to argue with those Congressmen who are eager to relax Government controls and to reduce Government expenditures. Those are normally admirable objectives. We simply wish to point out that there is inevitably going to be a year or two of economic and social demobilization, and that some members of society will require help during this period.

This is not what we want; it is simply one of the unhappy facts left in the wake of the industrial revolution, and it is not a Republican fact or a Democratic fact, but an American fact.

A Congress that refused to extend unemployment compensation to Federal employees, and which otherwise has been ultraconservative, should become aware of this fact and make the sort of provision that fairness and economics make necessary.

Too much economy, too little provision, can be just as costly in the United States as it can be in Britain.

12:02

This is the time of year when your neighbors start the ritual of closing the living-room windows at dusk, and through them you can see the truly friendly lights instead of hearing the merely familiar radios.

This is the season when the cries of children in the deepening light of after-supper time make you think of Matthew Arnold's nostalgic poem on Rugby Chapel, and the sweet sounds "of a few boys late at their play," instead of how much nicer you would think the Jenkins Joneses if only they would keep the boisterous Jenkins Jones Juniors in their own back yard.

This is the moment when you grasp the handle of the furnace door like the hand of an old friend, when the prospect of a tussle with the ash barrel only awakes an anticipatory pride of masculine prowess, and when the usual state of the cellar seems to offer an interesting and genially challenging opportunity for what the international experts call rehabilitation. The leaves on the front lawn suggest pleasantly pungent bonfires instead of hours of too much raking. The chill in the air stimulates thoughts about open fireplaces, soft chairs, good books.

This is the time—or it was the time at 12:02 this morning, and presumably lasted a few minutes. For at that moment autumn came in in these parts. Maybe some stray breath of cool air above a foxhole, some cast of the sky over a distant sea, some wandering leaf on a Paris pavement, some southward bird over the battle lines blessed even a busy fightingman with that momentary but indispensable feeling which comes to human beings at the year's homing time.

Railroads in Aviation

The series of decisions being rendered by the Civil Aeronautics Board should make it abundantly clear that the Board has little idea of permitting the railroads to enter the aviation field.

Whether the railroads should be given this privilege is a broad question. It is held against them that they did not build the airlines. They awaited the development of aviation and then sought to enter the field only after it had been explored and promoted by other interests, whose initial capital and ingenuity had made commercial aviation feasible. However, they have built up various regions of the country and thus have at least some rights to the subsequent traffic which that section produces, and also they have organizations equipped to solicit traffic, as well as facilities for handling it.

It would appear unfair to bar railroads from an air route solely because they are railroads. The allegations that this would create "monopolies" is true only to a limited extent. Those railroads which seek permission to use helicopters to carry freight in the territory directly over their own rail lines might properly be given it.

The CAB is probably right in curbing unprofitable competition over certain air routes and in opening new routes to those who have developed aviation. But at the same time the railroads might be given an opportunity to retain express and passenger traffic where business offers genuinely competing air lines a profit.

A Soft Peace?

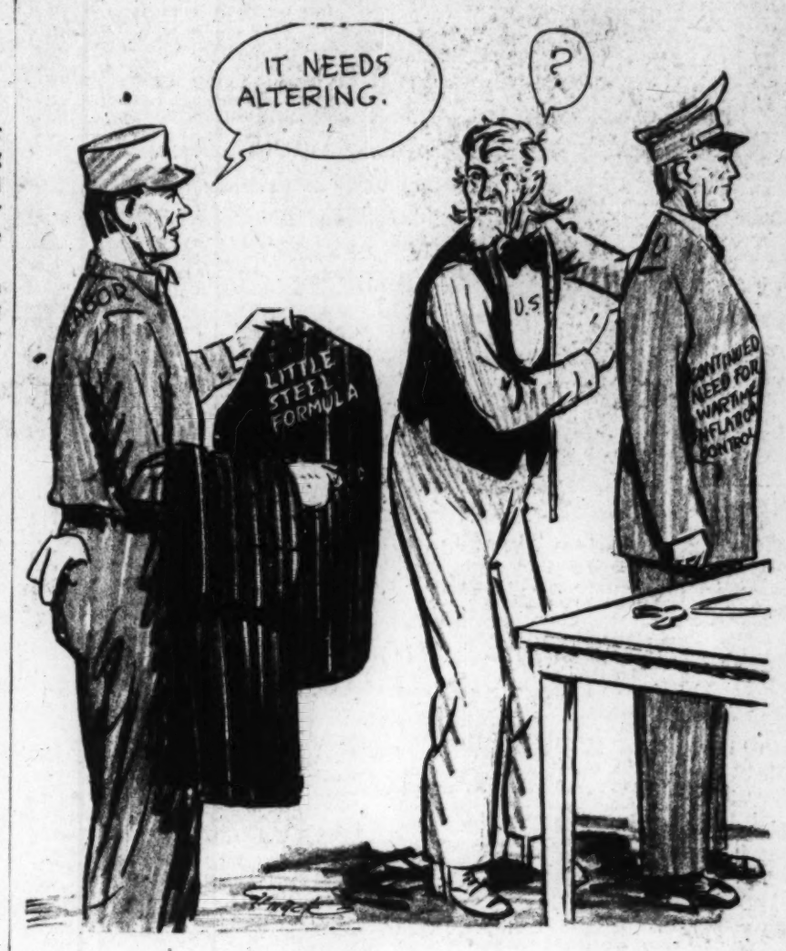
It was noted at the close of World War One that 70 per cent of all U. S. Army casualties, numbering almost 250,000, occurred in the weeks after the High Command had advised the Kaiser the Germans could not win. While the Kaiser clutched at straws, Allied losses unnecessarily mounted.

The German General Staff, which operates on the same slide rule today as it did 25 years ago, has long since made its readings. Hitler compels the war to continue while he prates of secret weapons.

There is not much in this situation to cause the Allies to feel that the German people, so docilely doing their master's bidding, are better than their leaders. It should not encourage German expectations for a soft peace.

Figures recently released show that from September, 1943, to June, 1944, national sales made through the schools totaled well over $660,000,000 in war stamps and bonds. Now the old school bell is ringing the children back from vacationed war jobs. They'll probably exceed last year's figures by buying more, thus making up for their absenteeism.

A Job for V-Day



Why the British Like Americans

Has it ever occurred to you to wonder what qualities the English like in the young Americans? Their larkiness, perhaps. Their cheeky gaiety. Their casual ease of manner. Their low, slow, Gary-Cooper voices. Or a certain gentle earnestness, surprising because it is so unexpected. Good guesses, all of them, and near the mark. But actual pride of place goes to another quality which you may never have noticed, because you have always taken it for granted.

The trait that has won British hearts throughout these islands—English, Welsh, Irish, Scottish (and the hearts of some Americans, too, who had forgotten or perhaps had never known that their countrymen were like this)—is the Americans' love for children.

An Englishman wrote in to the Outpost: "It is my opinion that the psychological reaction upon us of the American soldiers giving up and saving sweets and other rations to give Christmas parties to children has been greater than all the other efforts and propaganda put together! That is a tall statement, but I believe true. You will not get the Britisher to speak or even to mention this reaction, but I am convinced it is there, perhaps without any very conscious recognition of the fact. It was obvious that efforts were spontaneous, and the wireless and other reports had the touch which proved that they were not inspired or ulterior publicity drives. In other words, the actions carried a deep conviction of sincerity. If you convince a Britisher that you are sincere, you are his friend forever. But until convinced that sincerity exists, I admit that there is a belt of reserve."

Apparently the G. I. likes above all things to give children's parties. He began it his first Christmas over here, and has gone on doing it ever since. In between parties he makes friends with all the children in his village, larks with them on buses, shares his chewing gum and funny papers with them, and combines with his fellows to adopt them.

The adoption of war orphans by American regiments has been a great movement, enthusiastically followed; but there has been no self-righteousness or sentimentality about it. "Company B," the service bulletins will announce shamelessly, "is about to become a father. . . . The blessed event is expected to take place before the end of the month." Or, "Company A and Company C are racing to acquire a second child. The betting is on A Company."

The paternal instincts of the Englishman may be just as deep and strong, but they are more submerged. A great deal of nonsense is talked about British reticence and shyness, but it must be admitted that in this one respect the English are indeed more inhibited than the Americans; and it is too true that the English father or older brother is a less handy creature to have about the house.

But the Americans, even when they are shy and standoffish with adults, can establish cordial relations with a child any day. It is almost as if there were some secret understanding between them, and the children come flocking like steel filings to a magnet, or bees to a honey pot.—*The Outpost*, published by Americans in London.

Greek Way of Schooling

On the London Literary Front

LONDON

IN PLATO AND MODERN EDUCATION (Cambridge University Press. 1/), Sir Richard Livingstone points out that Plato anticipated present-day improvements in holding that men and women should have the same education, and that education should be compulsory for all children—reforms which triumphed in Britain only in the last century.

For further note, Plato invented the idea of the nursery school, and made the first plea for adult education. He lived, moreover, in an age similar to our own, when received ideas were in process of critical examination. He recognized the significance, in these circumstances, of education and the rising generation. "Children," he said, "are a man's riches, the greatest of his possessions, and the whole fortune of his house depends on whether they turn out well or ill." He saw education as a training in values.

"We could hardly claim," says Sir Richard, "that this spirit guided and informed modern education. It is sporadically present there; the moralistic bent of British character stresses conduct; the deep influence of Christianity on the nation still colors our purposes. Arnold created a tradition which has profoundly influenced higher education; in the older universities, college chapels and chaplains are at least a symbol of a life ruled by spiritual ends.

"But we could hardly claim that our aim is Plato's; and indeed when we look for an aim, it is hard to discern. Our eyes are blinded by a dust storm of school certificates, higher certificates, scholarships, degrees, diplomas, examinations beyond counting; the air is full of the loud demands of industry, commerce and the professions, and through the din and mist the figure of education is faintly descried.

"On closer view, she seems more like Proteus than Athene, and mainly occupied with other interests than the training of the soul which Plato thought her true business. Why has she lost the clear and earnest purpose of earlier days?"

Well, for one thing, as Sir Richard says, education is living among the English and not the Greeks. The Greeks were eminent in theory; if the British have any skill at all, it is in practice. "We go about education in the English fashion, meeting immediate needs, feeling our way, unguided by any very exact aim; like some low, though efficient, type of organism, which adapts itself subconsciously to its immediate surroundings."

The English, moreover, are oppressed by three things from which the Greeks were free. The first is the accumulation of knowledge. What every educated man must know today is a bulkier burden than the Greeks had to deal with. Then, there is the growth of applied science. The Greeks were interested in natural science, and their achievements in that realm were notable; but they were not concerned with its practical application. Thirdly, the Greeks we are speaking of were exempt from the necessity of earning their own living. They were not tempted to make education vocational.

How to recapture their vision is indicated in words of Sir Richard's:

"No doubt many of our ways will astonish posterity. Each generation is amused or appalled by much which its predecessors accepted complacently. But I doubt if anything will amaze the future more than the disappearance, sometimes after the school certificate, but at latest on entrance into the university, of any general study of religion or philosophy; so that at the age when they are becoming able to think on such subjects, the great majority proceed to concentrate on mastering the means of life and remain indifferent to and almost oblivious of its ends.

"Can anyone deny the truth of Plato's words—'The noblest of all studies is what man is and how he should live'? But how much time is devoted to that study by the ordinary undergraduate?"

Sauntering through the meadows of Christ Church, with the tower of Magdalen slenderly shooting up into the sky, or listening to the voices of the choir of King's, one readily perceives the truth and value of this doctrine that Plato and Sir Richard so persuasively preach. It is a harder task to remember its validity amidst the thunder of factories, or even under the bombardment of automatic explosives; but it seems essential, if the full harvest of civilization is to be garnered.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Supreme Court's Metamorphosis

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

On Tuesday of last week the New York Times carried a front-page story declaring that the American Bar Association's annual meeting would be asked to approve a resolution branding the United States Supreme Court as New Dealish, and charging that it is losing the "high esteem" of the people. On Friday of last week the same journal, also on the front page, reported that the ABA had approved a motion to reject the resolution and that in fact, when the question was put to the representatives of 32,000 lawyers, only a single vote of "no" came from one unidentified delegate.

Where does the Supreme Court actually stand? When the high court gets as much attention as all this, something must be stirring. Prof. C. Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago has just issued the latest of his periodic impartial analyses of the high court's behavior. The following article is based on his findings.

There is no doubt of one thing, and it is newsworthy. The Supreme Court has never issued so many dissents or shown so many disagreements within itself, in its whole life, as now. During the 1943-44 term, the non-unanimous decisions were in the majority. Differences of view, in point of fact, were recorded in 58 per cent of the cases. This was the first time when percentage of disagreements went over the half-way mark. The previous term showed court differences in only 44 per cent of cases; the term before that, 36.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is difficult to analyze the divergent trends. Mr. Justice Roberts, Hoover appointee, formerly at about the center of the court's viewpoint and now at the extreme right, is the man most frequently at odds with his colleagues. Next highest in number of disagreements was Mr. Justice Jackson, while at the bottom of the list in number of dissents were the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Rutledge, the newest member.

Analysis of opinions shows Justices Black and Douglas at one end of the court, joining in 15 dissents, while Justices Roberts and Frankfurter are at the other, with the same number of disagreements. Professor Pritchett believes Black and Douglas are joined sufficiently often by Justices Murphy and Rutledge to comprise a four-man definite bloc on the "left," while on the "right" are Frankfurter and Roberts, joined often by Justices Stone and Reed.

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"On balance, Jackson seems also to belong to this (right-wing) group," Professor Pritchett explains. "His record would seem to indicate a position less consistent or more complex than that of his colleagues. Justice Roberts's position far to the right of his other companions of the right wing is obvious from the 13 dissents in which he could get no support from any other member of the bench." Professor Pritchett continues:

"It is evident that if the terms liberalism and conservatism are to be given the meanings they have had in the past 25 years, there is only one conservative left on the present court—Justice Roberts."

Prof. Thomas Reed Powell of Harvard has tried to explain the underlying disagreement between Justices Black and Frankfurter as arising over the conception of judicial function. He thinks Black's characteristic is "a leaning for getting the result in the particular case as if it were a legislative choice," while for Frankfurter it is a "leaning to respect the outlines and many of the details of an established legal system." A curiosity of the situation is that Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who was anathema to some anti-New Dealers, is actually, next to Roberts, the most "conservative" judge on the court.

Professor Pritchett concludes the court is "going through one of the crucial periods of its history" and that "the volume of dissent and more particularly its changing character mark off the present from previous crises."

The court is not "disintegrating," he concludes, but is passing through a change of phase "out of which a new equilibrium will emerge."

Strategies of Replacement

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The farmers, the automobile owners, the proprietors of bus and trucking services, and thousands of people everywhere, are wisely and more and more anxiously looking forward to the time when it will be possible to replace, with new and efficient equipment, that worn and no longer capable of rendering the service required. Many believe that even admitting that what is now in use has rendered the best service of which it was capable, there is, as always, the actual necessity of insuring for the future, that its needs may be met, implements, whether human or mechanical, capable of being put, at the proper time, to the existing needs.

Governor Dewey, in his campaign speeches, has more than once adverted to what he insists is the lack of effective coordination in governmental affairs in Washington. He has had no difficulty, apparently, in convincing those who believed that a third term in office for a President was one too many, that a fourth term would certainly be two too many. He has, with admitted logic, and perhaps with conviction, shown that it is a specious presumption to concede or insist that so long as the third-term tradition had been dissipated or abrogated, there remains no rule or tradition even tacitly forbidding a fourth term.

♦ ♦ ♦

These American voters, men and women, who four years ago deplored the violation of the third-term inhibition which had come to be regarded almost as an unwritten law, were persuaded not alone by sentiment or by tradition. Nor were they laboring under any obsession, fanciful or realistic, that the proposed extension of tenure would ultimately pave the way for some dreaded change of our form of government. They were conscious then, as now, of their will and power to uproot and destroy any such undertaking at the moment of its inception. Those who sought to effect a change in 1940 believed, as many who seek to defeat the candidate for a fourth term, that, as Mr. Dewey has reiterated, the machinery of government needed then, as it needs now, general and effective replacement.

By provision of the Constitution of one of the States, at least, the tenure of office of the county sheriffs was fixed at two years. It was probably believed by the framers and ratifiers of that document that it was wise strategy to make it impossible for that guardian and executor of the law by favoritism, or by alliance with the public enemy, to perpetuate himself in office. The inhibition was not by tradition. It was constitutional.

♦ ♦ ♦

One who seeks to look into the future sees only with a prophetic eye, and none too clearly. Yet it is not fantastic to hope that as a result of the disregard of an implied inhibition, and in view of what that breach has entailed and may entail, a movement will one day be undertaken to write into the Constitution a definite and irrevocable amendment, acceptable to the people of every political faith, limiting the tenure of the Chief Executive to two terms of four years each, or one term of six years.

There may not exist, as in the case of the neighboring sheriff, the possibility of open or secret alliance with the public enemy, but there is always present, no matter what the political party of the incumbent of that high office, the secret or spoken desire to perpetuate himself, or another of his party, in power and authority. The danger is the same, whatever the motivating impulse. Mr. Dewey finds the symptoms of inefficiency in weakness and depreciation. He finds a machine which is unable to function as necessary to replace as one that functions improperly or imperfectly.

Mr. Dewey, zealous, imbued with the courage of a craftsman who has subjected the formulae and implements of his choice to tests upon which he professes his faith and willingness to rely, will be branded by his political and partisan critics as a salesman who would induce us to exchange, not horses, but ideals and methods, even in midstream, for what he believes are refining processes designed to meet needs which all realize as existing and present. Neither he nor those who would cling to old ideals can compel or dictate the choice to be made. The decisions is ours.

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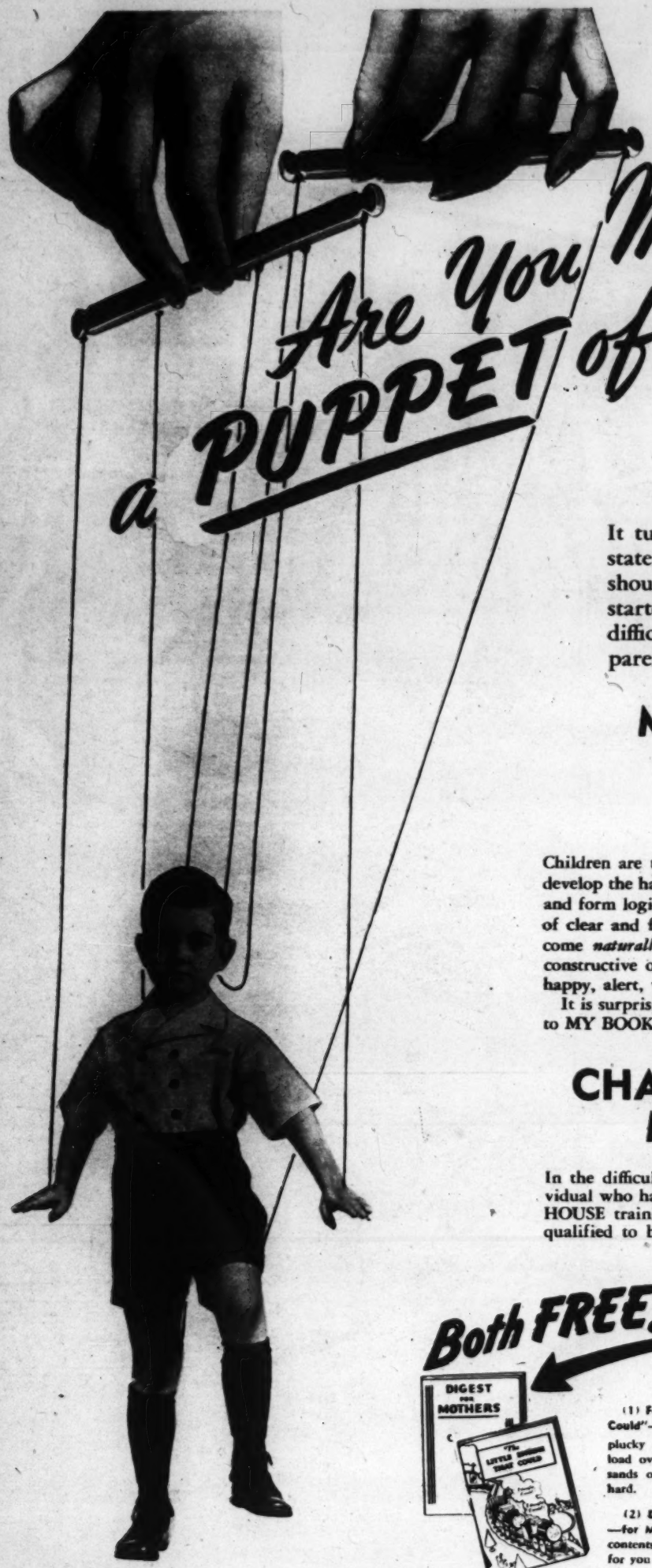
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1944

John Kabel

"PICTUR' THAT NO PAINTER HAS THE COLORIN' TO MOCK" — Taken in Southern Indiana, Native State of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet, Known Around the World for His Lines, "When the Frost Is on the Punkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," at the Season "When the Heat of Summer's Over and the Coolin' Fall Is Here."

New Press, New Light in France - - - - *By Mallory Browne* - - - - **Page Three**



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New Press, New Light in France

By Mallory Browne

AP, Wide World, Burton Holmes, from Galloway

Top Left: One of the Newspaper Kiosks in Paris. Top Right: Typical Street Scene Showing the Eagerness of French People for the Latest Editions. Bottom: Simone Tery, French Journalist, Predicts a Rebirth of Freedom of the Press in Her Native Land, Defends Committee of Liberation's News Agency as Prelude to New Laws

If the Paris press can be taken as a sign, the new France is going to be a lot different from the old. It is not only new names and new papers. It is a new tone, a new economic setup entirely.

At the kiosks, where in 1939 one bought such old stand-bys as Le Temps, Le Matin, Paris Soir, L'Apostrophe, Intransigeant, L'Apostrophe Oeuvre, Le Petit Parisien, you now buy such newcomers as La Résistance, La Défense de la France, Franc Tireur, Libération, L'Apostrophe Aube. A few of the old names are still there—notably Figaro. But most of them have gone for good, because they went over to Vichy and the Germans and are indissolubly associated with the collaborationists. Matin, for instance, became pro-German almost at once and so did Paris Soir and its noonday edition, Paris-Midi. Le Petit Parisien was converted by force and may soon reappear. The huge presses of Intransigeant, however, have now been turned over to various resistance journals.

These new papers like La Résistance and Libération are different from their predecessors because they really sprang from the people themselves and are the fruit of the devotion of thousands of people, Défense, for instance, started in 1941 in the basement of the Sorbonne, and it is estimated that nearly 15,000 people have taken part in its production and distribution. Several hundred of its distributors were arrested or shot. Yet by the beginning of this year its circulation had reached several hundred thousand.

It is now a modern illustrated daily newspaper, and although limited to one single sheet on both sides for the present, is a good job of journalism.

The same is true of other Paris dailies. They are handicapped at present by disrupted communications which give them very little news from the outside world or inside France, with the exception of Paris. Communications with provincial cities are still almost nonexistent.

The great question is whether the French press will again be dominated by certain private groups and individuals for personal political ends, as was the case before the war, or whether it will be able to attain and retain real independence.

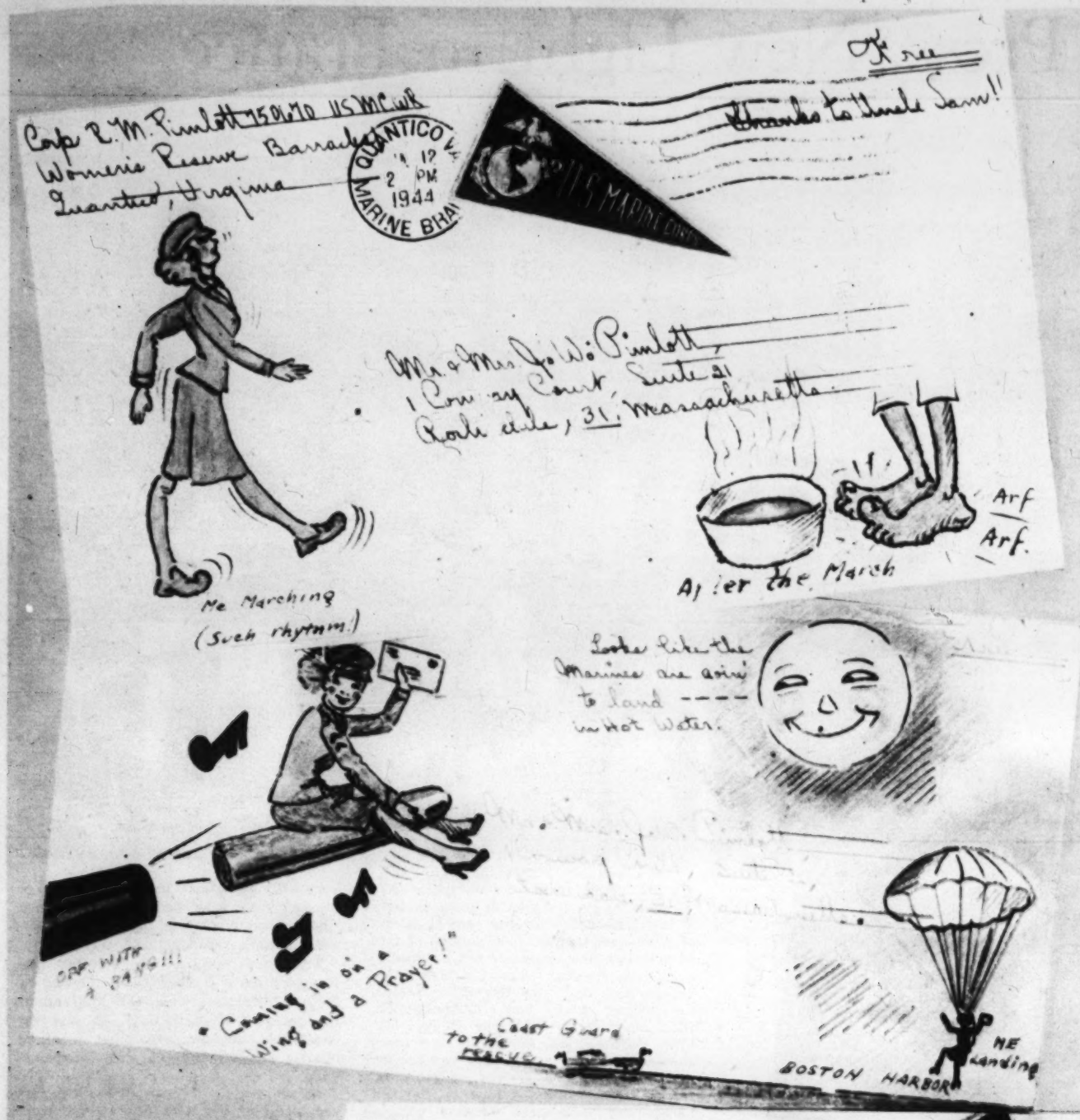
At present, most if not all Paris papers are receiving direct or indirect aid from the Government. For instance, the old Havas Agency, which had a monopoly on news agency service and a virtual monopoly on advertising before the war, has disappeared. In its place is the Agence de Presse Française, which is a Government-subsidized news agency.

This has raised the specter of a state-controlled press. The press ordinance issued by the De Gaulle Committee in Algiers seemed to many people to aim at a close grip of Government on the press. But there seems to be very little prospect of this occurring. The press of the resistance movement—and virtually all of the Paris press consists of papers which represent some shade or tendency in the resistance ranks—fought too hard for its freedom to give it up easily.

It is more likely that the French press will evolve some form of co-operative arrangement, with a news agency similar to the American Associated Press. The parties are also determined to be represented. The Communist Humanité and the Socialist Populaire are back again and other party papers are likely to appear before long. But the tone of the Paris press is set by the new resistance movement papers and it is something refreshing in French journalism.

Fun of the Forces

By Corp. Ruth M. Pimlott
U. S. M. C. W. R.



WAR COMMUNIQUÉ

Fun of the Forces does not all originate in the men's services, as the accompanying envelopes, most of them posted from the Women's Reserve Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, amply testify. Corporal Pimlott's training in art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School serves her well in keeping up morale in the Marine Corps. Her letters to her parents keep the home front in a constant state of expectancy. If she isn't landing in Boston Harbor by parachute her pigeon carriers are waiting to take off with such an original S. O. S. as "Coming home! Have some beans ready!" And being in the Intelligence Department adds meaning to her "Out of the world, but definitely" at Quantico. We'll warrant no war communiqués are more eagerly received than these.

They Found America "Just Swell"

By Beatrice Oppenheim

Michael, Above, Enjoying American Snowfall. Little British Miss at Right Appears Successfully Transplanted

"His Christmas Smile," Top Left. Three Little Guests (Joan, Jean, and Basil), Top Right. Lower Panel Shows Typical Girl and Boy From Overseas on Their Great American Adventure

"JANIE AND I, WE'RE A PARADE," seven-year-old Roddy explained. Carrying two small banners each—an American Stars and Stripes and a British Union Jack—the tow-headed pair had been hup-hupping down the quiet Long Island residential street.

"We got to have two flags," added Janie, who is six, "one for here, and one for home in England."

"It's because we have two countries," Roddy summed up. "We even have two Presidents, Roosevelt and Churchill."

With unconscious eloquence the pair had expressed the deep, double loyalty of nearly 4,000 British youngsters who came here four years ago to escape the German bombing blitz. These wide-eyed, impressionable visitors have learned to love America and most things American. Yet their devotion to Britain is as wholehearted as ever. They are still attached to parents and friends, and even animal pets 3,000 miles across the sea.

* * *

As soon as their sections of England are safe from enemy air attack—and shipping space is available—the young Britons will return. About 25 per cent of the 1,000 evacuées brought here by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children have already sailed back. Rocket bombs may have held others here a little longer. But the daring experiment of transplanting thousands of youngsters to a strange environment far from home is now written into history as an extraordinary success.

American foster parents and supervising agencies like the Children's Aid Society of New York take satisfaction in having transformed their charges from lonely, bewildered "refugees" into cheerful, frolicsome "guests." What might have been tragic exile has turned out a never-to-be-forgotten happy adventure.

It wasn't easy. Robby and Janie, and even older children landed here with vague and fantastic ideas of America.

"I'd heard about 'foster homes' and thought it meant an institution something like the one Oliver Twist was in," 13-year-old Ann confessed to a schoolmate. "Now, I know there isn't anything as cruel as that in America."

Her brother admits with a frank grin:

"An American boy visiting in England told me a lot about gangsters. I really expected to find a madhouse."

Those first fears naturally proved groundless. Still American ways seemed strange.

"Everything was so different," Lisbeth, a long-legged redhead of 11, recalls, "the way people talked and the funny words they used, the tall buildings, the new things we got to eat, and even the way people treated us. I didn't think I'd ever feel at home, as I do now."

American playmates bewildered the young guests. Their noisy play was "a bit rough," and their free and easy manners with adults seemed shocking.

Nevertheless, even the smallest tots turned up their thumbs and kept smiling. Adults were amazed at the gallant absence of childish tears and tantrums.

* * *

To ease the transition, the Children's Aid Society and the other supervising organizations tried to find foster homes most like the environments familiar in England. As far as possible American guardians were selected from the same income group as their true parents. Families with children near the ages of brothers and sisters at home were sought. Boys and girls accustomed to English boarding schools were settled in group residences with other young Britons.

For a long time, Jerrold, a fast-growing lad of 7, refused doggedly to exchange his English knickers for American clothes. At last he explained that his mother in parting had murmured:

"I hope, Jerrold, you'll stay just as you are."

Jerrold meant to obey. He kept the outgrown knickers until his mother wrote for a photograph of him in American togs.

Nevertheless, it took a comparatively short time for American hosts and small British guests to understand and appreciate one another. The youngsters have now settled comfortably into their new ways of life. On the surface, they even appear to have been transformed into little Americans.

* * *

Roddy says "super" instead of "jolly"; he knows all about the Brooklyn Dodgers, but nothing about cricket teams; he is at home in skyscrapers and has the American small boy's fondness for ice-cream sodas and "hot dogs." His English father is still "daddy," but his American foster dad is greeted with "h'ya pop!"

Janie, who was only 2 when she arrived, demanded during a radio speech by Prime Minister Churchill:

"Why does he talk so funny?"

She was taken aback to learn that she, too, would talk that way after she had returned to England.

Those who know the children best are sure this superficial "Americanization" won't hinder their readjustment to life in England. Letters from those who have returned show how quickly they picked up threads dropped four years ago. As one small lad wrote to a friend here:

"It was wonderful in America, and I had a swell time, but I certainly was glad to get home. I guess I'm too jolly patriotic."

Parents say that at bedtime especially the juvenile travelers like to reminisce of their adventures. They treasure souvenirs of America just as four years ago they clung to trinkets from Britain. Some have even tried to transplant aspects of American childhood to England. Small boys teach their school chums baseball. Little girls introduce American coiffures, and amaze their friends with the lyrics of "Mairsy Doats."

Tots and teen-agers alike are planning to make many visits across the ocean. Some hope to attend American colleges. One 9-year-old has already announced his intention of returning to America "to marry." Above all, they are eager for parents and foster parents to meet after the war. One pair, waiting to sail for home, have chosen the dress they want their foster mother to wear when she follows later on.

An ocean doesn't seem a wide barrier to this young generation. As blond, blue-eyed Timmie says in his 7-year-old imagery:

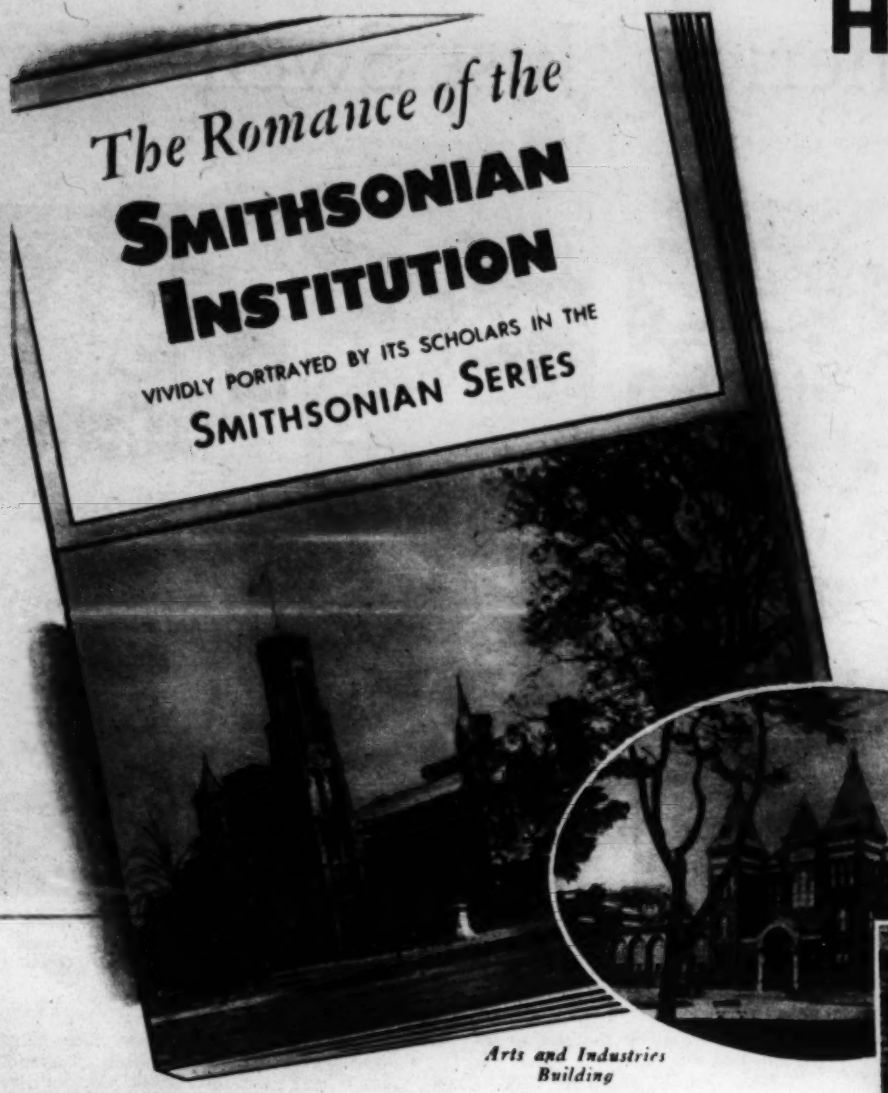
"Boy, when an airplane goes zzzzz-zoom you zip a couple of miles in a minute. And there you are where you want to be!"

English parents who have been reunited with their offspring write approval of the changes four years have made. Of course, they are surprised at how tall and heavy their "babies" have grown. They find the repatriates well-mannered, though they manipulate knives and forks differently, and treat adults more casually than their young neighbors. Most striking of all is their self-reliance and mature sense of responsibility.

One of the older boys summed it up:

"All of us—from knee highs to big fellows—are a bit different now. We've had a big experience, and I'm sure it's going to make bigger men and women of us.

"We can't be just Britons any more." He hesitated, afraid he might sound too high-flown. "Maybe we can be those 'men of good will' I've heard about on the radio."



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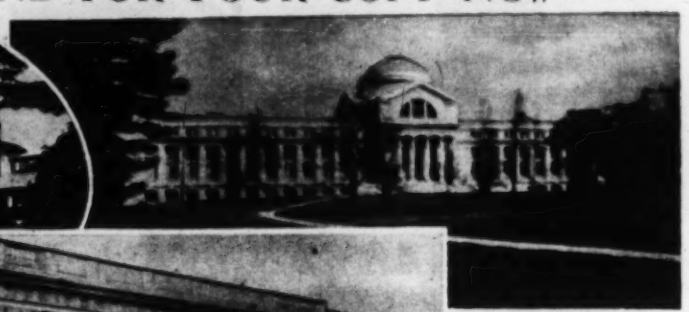

Natural History Building

Freer Gallery of Art

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Yet for all that, comparatively few of our 130,000,000 people really *know* the Institution or appreciate its influence upon their daily lives. That is why this booklet was written.

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Big Trees Ahoy!

By Worth Cheney

CRUISING OUR FORESTS to find timbers for seagoing craft is a practice as old as America. The search has been accelerated because of the war, but will continue in peace, as it did before, to meet the small boat needs of civilians.

This timber cruising follows the tradition set by agents of the British crown, who, 300 and more years ago, left deeply blazed in the bark of certain American trees the mark of the King's "broad arrow," official sign that the trees were the King's own property, destined for masts carrying sail for His Majesty's men-of-war.

Today's foresters, armed usually with paint guns and placards and hammers, still are designating trees. The year 1944 finds the United States Navy engaged in a wooden shipbuilding program substantially greater than in the peak days of sailing vessels.

Almost the first jobs performed by American forests had to do with the sea. The first vessel built in America, the 30-ton Virginia, was launched in 1607, a space of 13 years before the Pilgrims stepped on Plymouth Rock. That was near the mouth of Maine's Kennebec River, and, within a good day's walk, you'll find plenty of activity in wooden shipyards today.

The remarkable emergence of the United States as a first-rank maritime nation and a strong naval power was the product of American forests plus New England shipbuilding skill. In 1855—Yankee shipyards' busiest year in sailing ship days—1,718 vessels went down the ways, totaling 510,690 tons. A clipper over 2,000 tons was a wonder. Many of these famous ships had less than 1,000 tons.

Now, nearly 100 years later, American wooden shipyards are turning out vessels faster than they did in 1855. In fact, in 1942, more than three times the number of wooden craft were launched for the Navy, and in 1943 the rate was even greater. Because of the large number of small vessels, the total tonnage is considerably less than it was then, but the largest of present-day wooden naval craft —1,050 tons light displacement—compares favorably with many of the most famous clipper ships.

The continued search for ship timber—for ship's knees, keel members, futtocks—has extended its locale and it has gained in knowledge. If the King's men of the 17th and 18th centuries could have obtained keel timbers 140 feet long, all in one piece, their discovery might have altered the world's naval history. Timbers that large are now being logged for ships in the State of Washington not far from Mt. Rainier.

Modern tree markers have much to consider while cruising these Northwest forest regions. That fir is tall enough, but is it sufficiently "clear"? Is there a long stretch of heavily barked trunk before branches begin? Can the loggers drop it neatly, so it won't shatter or split?

Fact is, you won't find any other logging operation exactly like this one. In a sense, it's the culmination of the long hunt for timber, and its boss, E. W. Demarest, is the ultimate in the tradition of the King's "broad arrow."

More than likely, he is now with his loggers helping select the next tree. He's a smallish, vehement chap with schoolmaster's spectacles bridging his nose. In appearance he's poles away from the story-book logger, yet he boasts a title many a man of the woods might envy —"long timber king of the West Coast."

K. S. Brown

Upper Right: Stockpile of Ship Timbers From Mt. Rainier Forests. Upper Center: 130-Foot Keel in West Coast Shipyard. Right Center: E. W. Demarest, President, Pacific National Lumber Company. Bottom: Transporting 136-Foot Keel Timbers Requires Extra Steersman at Rear Beneath the Load

Demarest, who is president of the Pacific National Lumber Company of Tacoma, came by his specialty as a result of two wars. Even before 1917, he used to turn out big timbers for derricks, dredges, masts and keels, but he came into his own when the demand arose, during World War I, for one-piece keels 136 feet long. His operation had about the only combination of timber and mill that could tackle such a job.

Now he's at it again, on a bigger scale than before. Right after Pearl Harbor calls came for long timbers for floating dry docks and shipways all the way from Honolulu to Boston, and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. The largest now go almost exclusively to shipyards of the Pacific Northwest, where they form the backbones of sub chasers, PT boats, minesweepers, tugs and other types of vessels.

The job is "special," from felling all the way through the triple-capacity headrigs in the sawmill. Loggers are used to 20- to 40-foot sticks, but it isn't every operator of a wood's "cat," or tractor, who can snake a 140-footer to the mill pond.

It's a sight of the day to see a truckload of these keels—10½ by 16 inches, and nearly half a block long—edging through the streets of Seattle and Tacoma to shipyards where they are finally shaped in the ways to become foundation units in minesweepers or other vessels.

But we've been looking for ship timbers—and finding them—in another place that never occurred to experts of the old British Admiralty. We've been looking in test tubes.

What we have found may prove to be the most vital discovery of all. Old shipbuilders were always limited by the size of trees, by the shape of trunks and branches as nature grew them. Modern research believes it has now found an answer that may extend the size of wooden ships almost indefinitely, endow them with even greater stamina to "take it," and equip them with masts as unbelievably light as they are strong.

The answer is glue.

It is an interesting fact that, almost invariably, when you glue two one-inch boards together you have greater strength than there is in a solid two-inch board. This is because the grain in two boards, which may even have come from different trees, is never the same. The varied grain creates greater resistance to strain. Keel lamination is merely an extension of this idea.

Thus most good oak, not merely one tree in 200, becomes potential ship timber.

The theory of cross-grained lamination, which creates strength in all directions, is familiar to users of plywood. Now it is applied to masts. Tubular plywood, formed by winding thin plies of wood together, the grain of each ply striking a new angle, is bound together by resinous adhesives. The resulting hollow tube, as long as you please, is remarkably light, yet stronger in many ways than a mast of solid wood.

Basically, of course, there still remains a problem of supply. However, not only are we far from the point of timber depletion, we are well on the road to permanent timber abundance. Studies of growth indicate that new trees are being grown in the United States almost as fast as we are using wood, which could not be said 25 or 50 years ago. American forest industries are giving increasing attention to forest care and replenishment. Whether the needs of the future call for men-of-war or cargo ships of peace, our trees will be ready.

This Bergdorf Goodman Bolero Suit of Soft Finish Hockanum Wool Comes in Jewel Tones—Emerald, Gold, Ruby, Moonstone, Topaz Brown, Amethyst, Also Black. The Jacket Has a New Neckline, Collarless in Back. Clusters of Mink Tails Trim the Unusual Slash Pockets

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By Barbara E.

1. Ostrich Crown and the Sequins Trimming tinguish This Helene Garnell Model.
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5. Lilly Daché Visits 18th Century for a Charl
6. Double Beret—One Is Dark Brown Felt, Sally Victor.
7. Victorian Toque of Velvet and Ermine With

(Photos by Elliot Clarke, Larry Gordon, Leigh Ch

4

5

6

7

ing on Broad Brim and Back Drape Dis-

upe Curled Ostrich Outlines the Face.
Ostrich Around a Purple Turban.
n Turban by Braagaard Comes in Many

arlotte Corday Bonnet of Vivid Green Felt.
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Homeland of "Heidi"

NOT LONG AGO a dramatized version of the popular book, "Heidi," by Johanna Spyri, was presented throughout Switzerland by a road company of native Swiss actors. Wherever it went it registered tremendous success, so that it finally adopted the name "Heidi Players."

The original German text of the book, "Heidi," has been translated into many languages, for the story is not only a Swiss childhood classic, but it is, in accordance with its author's hopes, beloved by "young readers and by those who love children."

Heidi's homeland is tucked away in a lovely mountain realm of Eastern Switzerland. After Ragaz-Spa, local trains bound for Chur, capital of the canton of the Grisons, will stop at the ancient little town of Maienfeld. From there it takes about two hours to climb to the hamlet of Guscha, the so-called Dörfli or village described in "Heidi." In this tiny settlement, about 100 years ago,

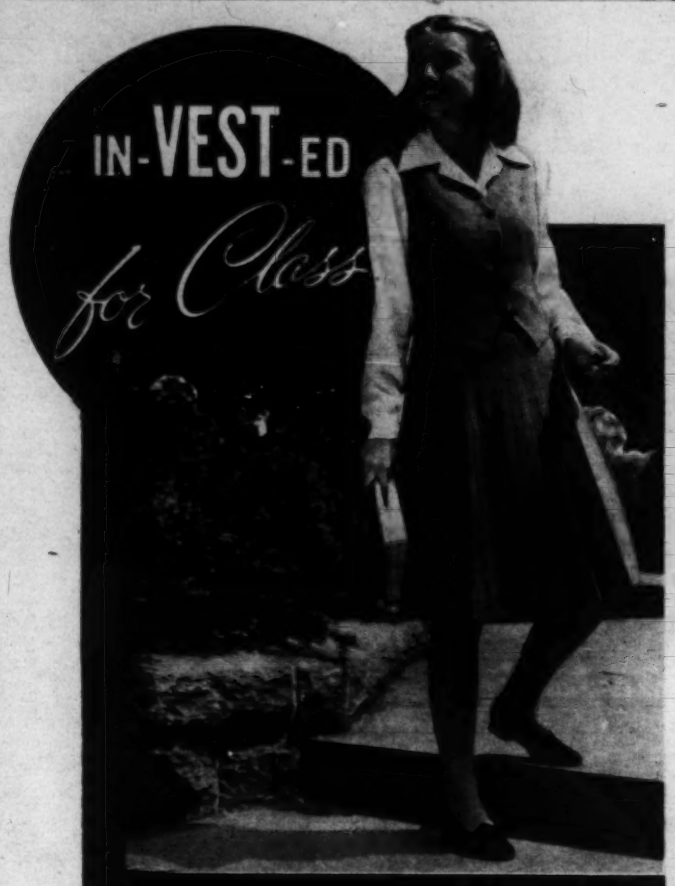
Johanna Spyri, Writer of Children's Books

lived Heidi, the grandmother; Peter, the goatherd; and the "Alm-Ohi," Heidi's grandfather—all the lovable characters described in the book.

Johanna Spyri, the author, was born Johanna Heusser in 1827, in the beautiful mountain district between the lakes of Zurich and Zug. Her father was a hard-working physician, her mother a pastor's daughter and a poet. Dr. Johannes Heusser, Johanna's father, was ardently devoted to his patients. Not only did he travel for hours to pay them his calls, but he oftentimes took them into his home for weeks and months. Thus, in an environment of brotherly love and charity, the girl Johanna, one of six children, grew up. Later she was given an opportunity to continue her studies in Zurich.

In Zurich, Johanna Heusser had the good fortune to become friends with Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, who, although only four years her senior, was already asserting himself as a poet. Presently she married Bernhard Spyri, editor, and later town clerk of Zurich, thus acquiring the name she was to make famous.

GEORGE THURER



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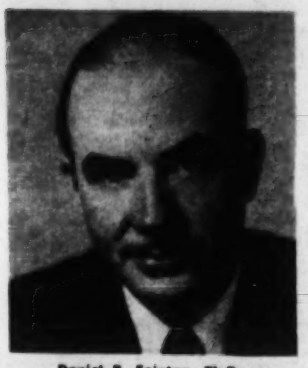

Daniel P. Eginton, Ph.D.

was Associate Professor of Oral English in Army Specialized Training Program at Texas College of Arts and Industries. Former head of English work at The Studio for Better Speaking, N. Y. City. Formerly with School of Education at N. Y. University.

Here's some good advice for people who realize that the words they use can bring them more friends, a larger income, and quicker advancement—but who want to know just how to make words do it

EVERY word you speak can push you forward. That is not an exaggeration. Every time you open your mouth you etch an impression in someone's mind. The conversation may be just a casual one—but, if you handle yourself better than the average person, your personality stands out in sharply favorable contrast! If you talk interestingly, convincingly, persuasively, new opportunities are thrown open to you. As an *interesting* talker you make hosts of new, influential friends. As a *convincing* talker you reveal your true abilities—to people who may never before have fully realized you possess them. *Many* a person hides his light under a bushel because he cannot express himself well. As a *persuasive* talker—with a fine vocabulary of fresh, forceful words—you put over your ideas, make people really *want* to help you get ahead.

And so, with every word you speak, you push yourself forward—well-poised and self-confident—to a better job, a bigger future, greater popularity, and the respect and admiration of everyone coming in contact with you!

To Other People Your Speech Is YOU!

OBVIOUSLY, you wouldn't read this announcement if you did not feel there really is room for improvement in the words you use and the way you use them. And if *you* feel that, then surely *others* do—even though that is naturally the last thing in the world most people will tell you to your face!

But people do make very clear *mental* notes of such things—and they act upon them! For example, business executives avoid promoting subordinates who are careless in their speech. Social leaders refuse to accept as equals those whose speech suggests a lack of culture or education. Yes, to other people your speech is YOU. The only knowledge they have of you, of your character and of your personality, is through the words you write and say to them. So it's no wonder that your words classify you accordingly—build you up or pull you down!

Which Kind of Person Are YOU?

Fine jobs are gained, profitable sales are made, new and influential friends are won—but *not* by the kind of person who is constantly making mistakes in speech (perhaps without realizing it), or who is always afraid *of* making them.

Such a person is never sure of himself . . . and that attitude is naturally reflected in other people's *opinion* of him! He speaks hesitantly because he is not confident of his grammar. He wonders whether he is mispronouncing words; and so, for safety, sticks to commonplace, tiresome ones. His talk lacks persuasiveness and conviction because *(with* this pervading fear of error in his mind) he just can't speak out forcefully and with full justice to himself and to his thoughts and hidden abilities.

The other kind of person may not be a mistake-maker—but his talk never seems to have any "oomph"! It doesn't hit other people with winning *impact. What* he says is dull, humdrum, uninteresting—smothered by a vocabulary that hasn't been freshened up with a new word in years. And the *way* he says it is frozen in a friend-losing voice—either harsh and grating, or droning along like a mechanical machine.

An Easy Way to Do Something About It

Your continued interest in this subject indicates, frankly and honestly, that either of these two groups contains at least a partial portrait of *you*. And there's an easy way to do something about it. And it is well worth doing; because whatever your goals in life may be, whether or not you reach them will be determined MAINLY by how well you speak!

What is a few minutes a day compared with the personal accomplishments listed in the panel on this page? Yet, that is all the time required by the system perfected by Daniel P. Eginton, well-known authority and author of the new book, "BETTER SPEECH FOR YOU." He makes it actually fun to acquire, quickly and easily, a new power of speech that will push you forward toward every aim you have in life.

And Here's What It Will Do for You

Here are some of the things Mr. Eginton's book will show you how to do: Gain a larger vocabulary. End mispronunciations and slurring your words and phrases. Develop a pleasing voice. Humanize your speech, making it sincere, persuasive, alive. Become a sought-after conversationalist. Think on your feet; speak effectively on a public platform, without fear or hesitation. Eliminate sectional or foreign accent. Correct grammatical "bad breaks" in English. Express yourself with clearness, variety, smoothness. Strengthen your personality, by removing speech mannerisms that distract the attention of others and detract from the effectiveness of what you are saying.

10 Things This Book Will Do for You

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2. PROPER PRONUNCIATION—Make you certain you are pronouncing properly every word you speak. Ends embarrassing "boners" on any of 2000 everyday words commonly mispronounced.
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4. INTERESTING CONVERSATION—Make you a lively, interesting, friend-winning conversationalist, perfectly at ease at dinners, parties, dances, etc. Banishes self-consciousness, timidity.
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* * *

He recalls some magnificent thing, which he writes of magnificently. For example, of Edith Evans' Millamant he says: "You could hang any one of this player's portraits on the sky, and challenge the Zodiac"; and again, "The face . . . is like a city in illumination, and when it is withdrawn leaves a glow behind." This book, too, leaves a glow behind.

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H. H.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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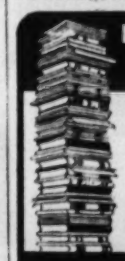
The Book Window

American Men of Science: A Biographical Directory, edited by Jaques Cattell (Lancaster, Penn.: Science Press. $9), compiles sketches of some 34,000 men and women who stand high in technical branches of activity, either as educators, public officials, or specialists in industrial research. A glance through the 2,000 and more pages of this seventh edition shows scientific scholarship divided into a vast number of departments and reveals great areas of exploration and investigation covered by persons native to or resident in the United States. Editorial policy evidently favors succinct statement of career and interests. To quote from the Albert Einstein entry: Ulm, Germany, March 14, '79; Theory of relativity . . . Zionism . . . builders of the universe, war.

Documents on American Foreign Relations, July, 1942, to June, 1943, edited by Leland M. Goodrich and Marie J. Carroll (World Peace Foundation, $3.75), is a compilation of Congressional statements, the President's Cabinet reports, presidential and other governmental messages—words out of which was forged the diplomatic history of a significant year when the Allies turned from the defensive to the offensive on the military front. Special attention has been focused upon the documents which are to play an important part in shaping the future of the United and Associated Nations. Full head notes have been added to make a more complete picture where confidential material has necessarily been omitted.



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QUOTE, Dept. M Indianapolis

Quote For Those who will not be Mentally Molested

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THE MULTI-USE SPOT REMOVER

How to launder work clothes
THE LINIT WAY

WASHING WORK CLOTHES (her husband's or her own) is a new wartime problem to many women.

Here's a recommended way to *get* them clean and make them *stay* cleaner longer. It's easier, too—saves time and labor.

1. SOAK 'EM. To hot water, add 2 tablespoons napthalene mothflakes for each uniform. Run 15 minutes in washing machine or soak 30 minutes.

2. WASH 'EM. Make heavy suds and wash 10 minutes in machine, or until clean if you wash by hand.

3. RINSE 'EM. Use several waters to thoroughly remove mothflakes. Add light **LINIT** starch mixture to final rinse.

4. IRON 'EM. Hang on hangers and pull into shape. Iron before they get bone dry. The **LINIT** starching makes them easy to iron—gives them a smooth finish that sheds dust and dirt and helps them stay clean longer.

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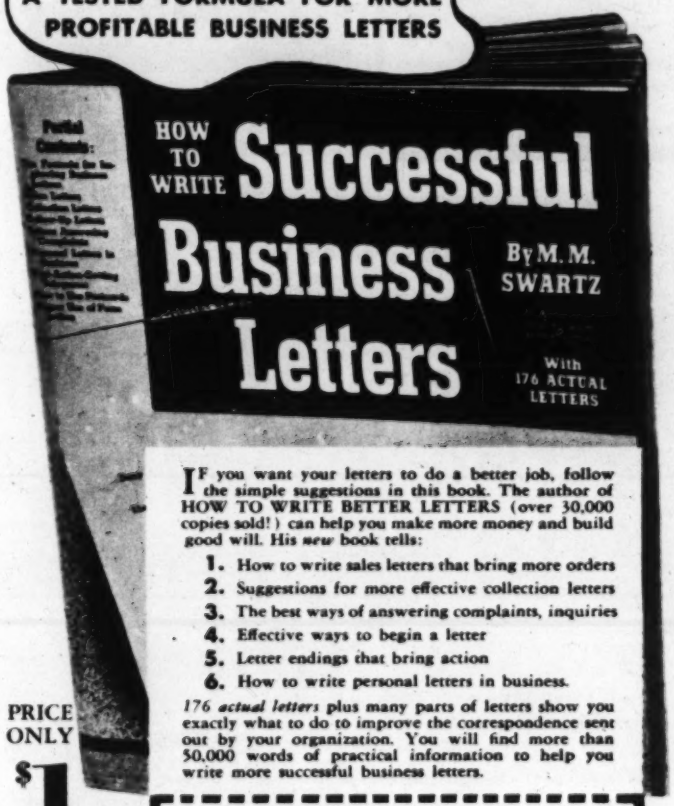

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Let us face facts. Let us not oversell the American people by promising them an airplane in every backyard as we promised them two cars in every garage 20 years ago. Let us not picture the air age as just around the corner when actually only time can bring us its benefits.—W. T. PIPER.

Nylon Hammocks

Jungle fighters are to sleep in nylon hammocks, the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps has announced. For the present the hammocks will be used only where the mosquito problem is most acute as procurement limitations cut down the available supply.—PLASTICS.

The "Worst" Bomb

The worst delayed action bomb in the world is political lethargy. —DOROTHY THOMPSON.

Essence of Good Play

The essence of good play in a team lies in the suppression of the desire for individual glory and in the cultivation of an unselfish and co-operative team spirit.—J. B. PRIESTLY.

Limitation Wasteful

A limitation on the production of the individual is pure waste.— LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Everybody's whistling this happy little washday song
RIN-SO WHITE
Meet lovely Nancy Meinch, aged six. She attends St. Agnes Seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now my Mom whistles while she washes because Rinso GETS OUT MORE DIRT

THIS'LL make you whistle, too! Just soak clothes in Rinso's soapy-rich suds for as little as 10 minutes. Give extra-dirty spots a few quick rubs. You'll be amazed to see how dazzling white clothes come. Rinso is safe for washable colors, too. Recommended by the makers of 33 leading washers. Makes dishwashing a cinch—kind to hands.

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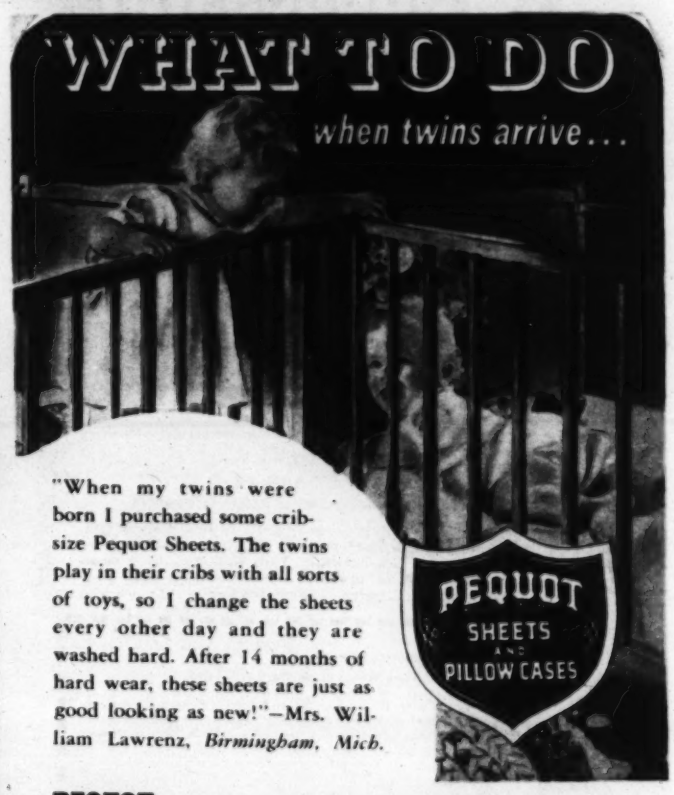
WHAT TO DO when twins arrive . . .



"When my twins were born I purchased some crib-size Pequot Sheets. The twins play in their cribs with all sorts of toys, so I change the sheets every other day and they are washed hard. After 14 months of hard wear, these sheets are just as good looking as new!"—Mrs. William Lawrenz, *Birmingham, Mich.*

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PEQUOT is making tremendous quantities of sheets for the armed forces . . . but thanks to greatly increased production, we can make some for civilian needs too. Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

It is one of the fictions of the age that the country is dull and monotonous. I have just come from the "back pastures" of New England and I can't remember when I have had an experience so bright, so active, and so full of beauty. It is of the beauty I would speak. The countryside was a poem in color. I saw ferns springing up in a dozen varieties by the roadside. I saw corn so tall you couldn't reach its top with a stick. I saw goldenrod (the bane of the farmer but the joy of the artist) cover an entire hillside. And then there was the fragrance of the pines—where men were sawing wood to build a new barn—the scent of the balsams, the sweet smell of the new-mown hay and the fields of blooming clover.

* * *

After all is said and done, you get from any land or landscape just about what you take to it.

* * *

The best story I heard while in the country was of a farmer who promised to do something for his wife when he came into an inheritance. "Mary," he said, "you've been lugging water from the cellar for a long time, and I told you I was going to do something for you when I got this inheritance." He did. He bought her a new pail. She could then carry two instead of one.

* * *

BEATRICE OPPENHEIM, one of the contributors to this issue, says the British children who came here to escape the "blitz" found America "just swell." When the flying bombs cease and they return to their homes, what an opportunity they will have to be ambassadors of good will. W. W. C.

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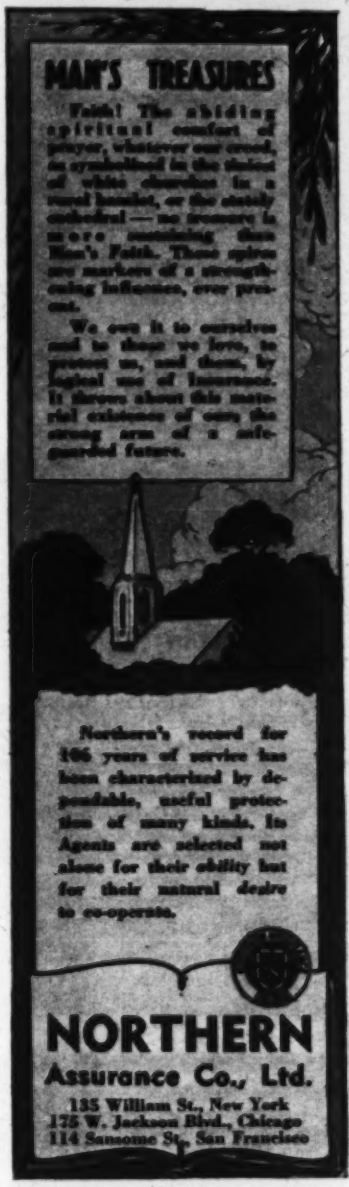
We owe it to ourselves and to those we love, to protect us, and them, by logical use of Insurance. It throws about this material existence of ours the strong arm of a safeguarded future.



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LOOKS OUT ON MRS. THOMPSON'S GARDEN

"Good morning, Mrs. Thompson, your tomatoes are doing fine."

"Good morning, Judge. They're pretty good but we need rain. I'm afraid I'll have to use the hose."

HOSTS of tourists have seen James Monroe's law office in Fredericksburg, Virginia—a quaint little building on a tree-shaded friendly street. That's where the Fifth President of the United States came from—population in 1940, 10,066.

Today there are thousands of small cities and towns throughout the United States where future judges, governors, congressmen, senators—perhaps presidents walk to their offices under the shade of trees and exchange pleasantries with their neighbors. Busy, thriving towns, sometimes market centre for farming community, sometimes home of manufacturing industry. But all have in common a spirit of independence, a steadfast cherishing of the principles on which the American nation was built.

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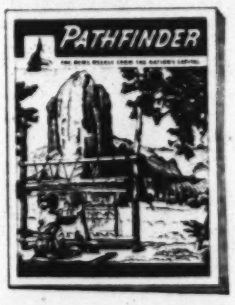

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Bidu Sayao, brilliant star of the Metropolitan Opera in a scene from Act III of Pelleas and Melisande, by Debussy.

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